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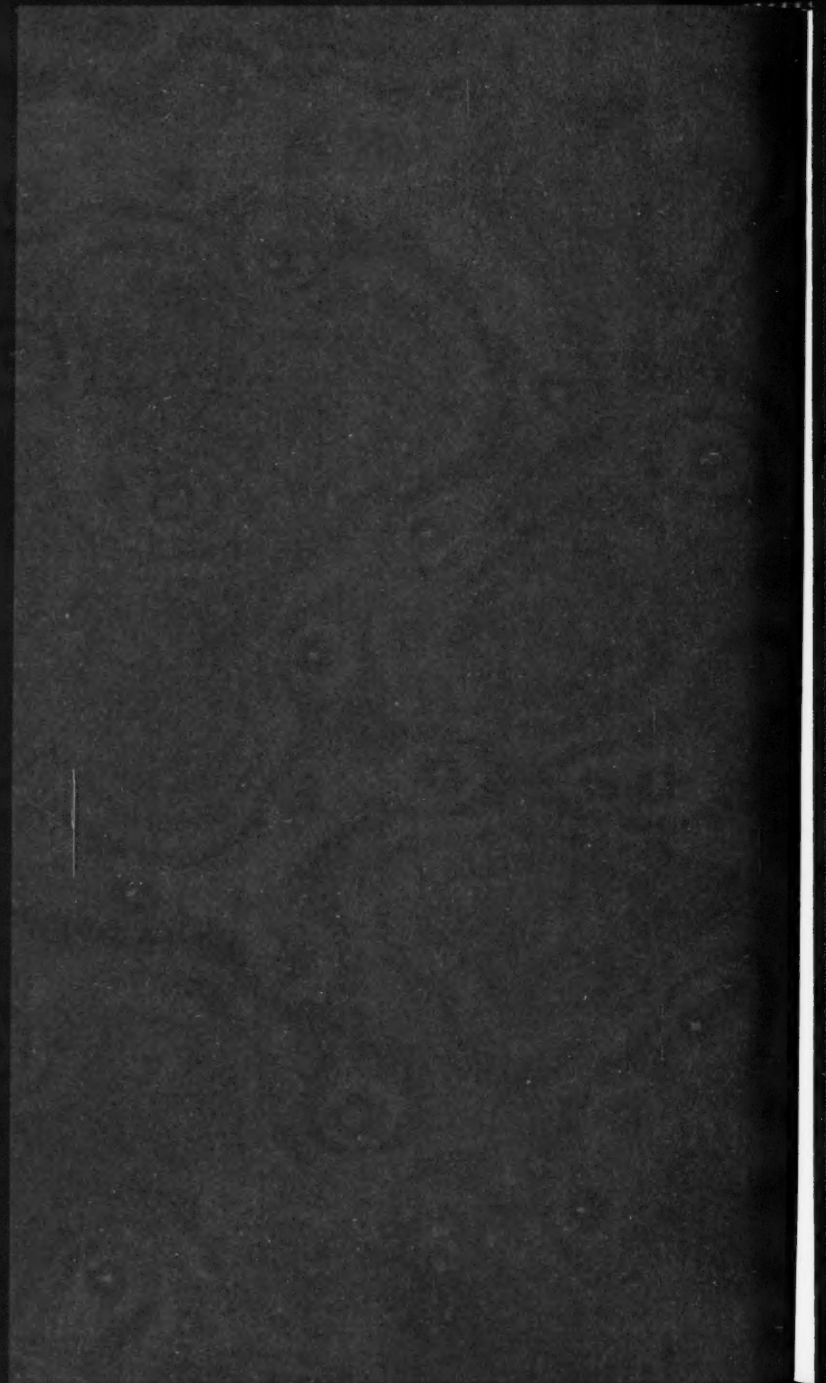
LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

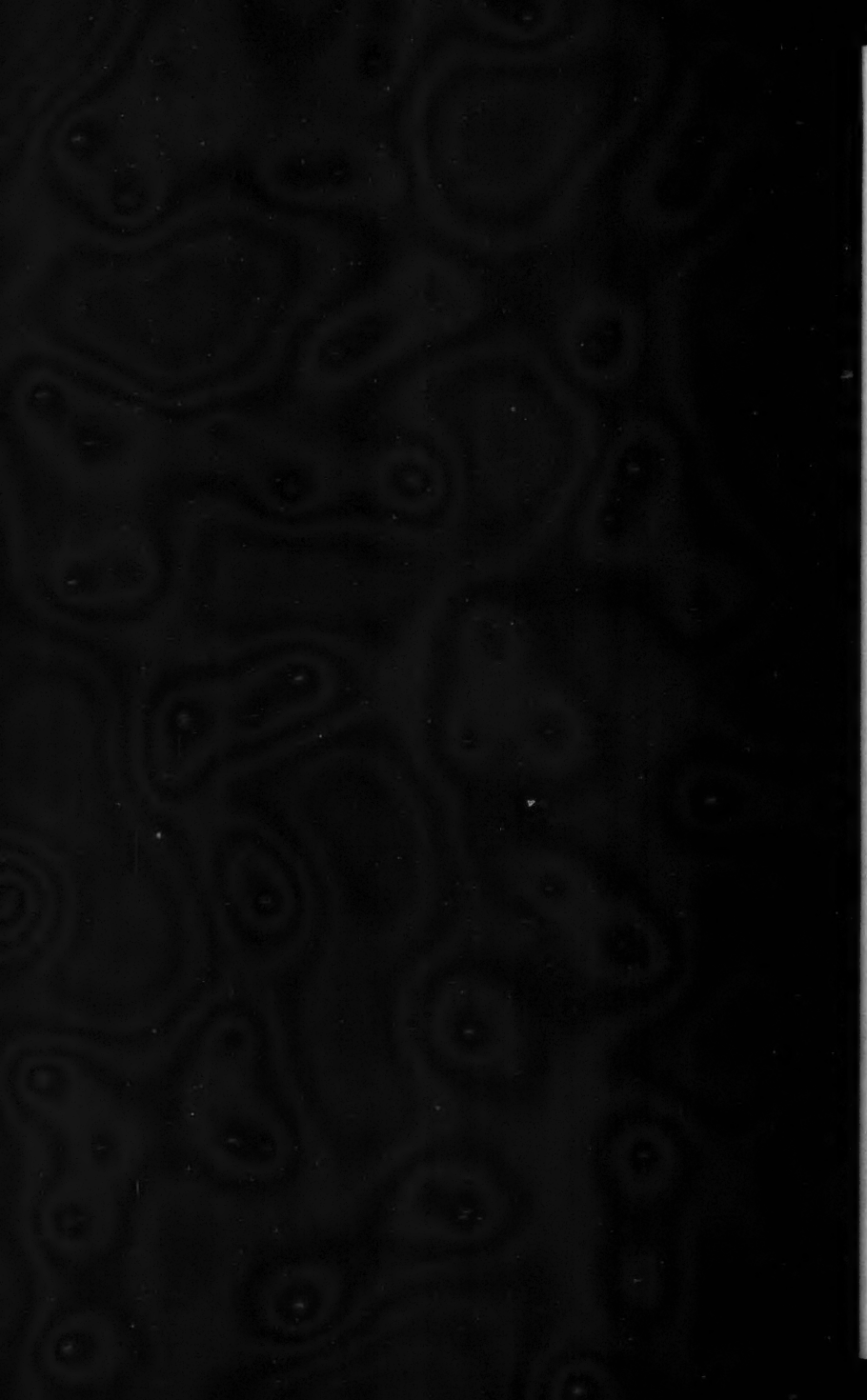
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LIBRARY SCIENCE ABSTRACTS

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HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF LIBRARIANSHIP

6293 Seneca. Studies in the history of libraries.—X, Raymond Irwin. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (11) November 1956, 413-419. Bibliog.

The development is described of the private villa library in ancient Rome. This type of library reached its highest point in the century that separates Cicero from the elder Pliny. From Cicero's time onwards the possession of a private library was regarded as a necessity by every man of culture. But it led to excesses, such as unnecessary literary research into the minutiae of knowledge. Both Seneca and Lucian condemned this trend.

6294 La biblioteca di un umanista ungherese della seconda metà del cinquecento [The Library of a Hungarian humanist of the second half of the 16th century]. Folco Tempesti. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (1) January-February 1956, 25-32.

For students of that period it is useful to record the publication in 1941 at Budapest by Pal Gulyas of the catalogue of the Biblioteca Joannis Sambuci. The manuscript of the catalogue which lay undiscovered in the library of St. Mark's at Venice until 1899 when Gyula Schörner published a brief description, has been amply illustrated by Gulyas both from a bibliographical and philological point of view. As few catalogues of private libraries of the 16th century have come down to us, this catalogue listing 3,163 works, containing both printed books and mss. of which the greater part are in Latin and Greek, is a useful contribution to the identification of 16th century works on which we have little information.

6295 A mechanics' institute in Cape Town (1853-1878), R. F. M. Immelman. *Q. Bull. S. Afr. L.*, 11 (1) September 1956, 17-27. Bibliog.

An account of the activities of the mechanics' institute founded in Cape Town in 1853 on the lines of those established in England. Although at first it flourished, the institute existed for only 25 years and the author attributes its decline to the fact that an attempt had been made to transplant a typical Anglo-American institution to Cape Town without due regard to local conditions. Intended for artisans, of whom very few in fact were members, the institute was supported mainly by the more well-to-do middle classes.

6296 The philosophy of librarianship, Vernon D. Tate. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (2-3) March-June 1956, 97-108.

Our civilization today is based on our use of the knowledge of the past. We must know how to use recorded knowledge and librarians are the best qualified to teach others how to use books. Their task is not merely to preserve the cultural heritage of the race, but to understand and emphasize the current uses of books to living, to relate the wisdom of the past to the uses of the present and bring books and readers together to the advantage of both. Concisely defined, the philosophy of librarianship is the organisation, systematization and effective use of recorded knowledge.

6297 Openingsrede van het 27e Bibliotheekcongres. [Opening speech of the 27th Dutch Library Congress]. H. van Leeuwen. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (8) August 1956, 217-224.

The task of the modern librarian is threefold : he has to be at the same time the manager and the bibliophile. Moreover he should be a research worker on library science, on his special subject field and in the general cultural background of our civilization. Then he has to represent his library in the society, national and international. He has, for example, to stand for the free flow of information, he has to cope with copyright problems, with underbudgetting, with underpayment of the staff. Finally what is needed in Holland is a centre for education, instruction and research in the field of library science.

6298 The librarian — technician or bookman? M. Wilden-Hart. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (10) October 1956, 382-387. Bibliog.

The Library Association Prize Essay for 1956. In librarianship, techniques are only means to the end of making books known to users. Thus the librarian must know his way about books ; he must be able to appraise and evaluate ; he must deal in quality, not quantity. He must also understand how to approach readers as users of books. It is therefore an important function of the librarian to teach book use and for this he needs a high standard of education as well as professional training.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

6299 Actes du Conseil de la FIAB, 21e Session, Bruxelles, 10 septembre et 16 septembre 1955. [Report of the International Federation of Library Associations Conference, 21st Session, Brussels, 10th September and 16th September 1955]. 22, 1956. 142 p.

The *Actes* include reports of the year's work from 23 national and special library associations. Resolutions were passed regarding rare books and mss., exchange of publications, professional training, cost of books and periodicals, parliamentary documents, hospital libraries. Full texts are printed of the following : The Development of Public Library Services ; Foreign acquisitions in the great scientific (national) libraries.

6300 Danske bibliotekares organisations- og lønforhold. [Organisations and salaries of Danish librarians]. Frode Jensen. *Bibliotekaren*, 18 (3) 1956, 65-77.

Gives a detailed historical survey together with the present state of the associations in which the Danish librarians are organised and describes the fight for increased salaries which those associations have carried through with a certain satisfaction.

6301 Välähdyskä kahdeksannesta pohjoismaisesta kirjastokokouksesta. [Glimpses from the 8th Northern Library Congress]. Kantakirjuri. *Kinjastolehti*, 49 (6) July-August 1956, 130-132.

Describes the programme of the 8th Northern library Congress held in Turku, Finland, on August 4-6th, 1956. The opening festivals took place

at the Concert House where Miss Helle Kannila, President of the Finnish Library Association, gave an opening address. Greetings from the City of Turku and from Scandinavian countries were received and Dr. C. R. Cardberg lectured on "The Books and Turku through Centuries". Among other lecturers were Carl Thomsen, Harald L. Tveterås, Reidunn Johnsen, Maj Lundgren, and Eila Wirla. In addition to the general and special meetings, several visits to libraries were made.

6302 Pohjoismaisen kirjastokokouksen avauspuhe. [The opening address in the 8th Northern Library Congress]. Helle Kannila. *Kirjastolehti*, 49 (6) July-August 1956, 134-135.

During the two decades that have passed since the last Northern library congress in Finland, the library movement has strongly developed. The organised co-operation between the Scandinavian countries and Finland began exactly 30 years ago, when Denmark arranged the 1st Northern Library Congress. At present the Northern countries play a significant role in the library organisation of the world. This makes us feel proud, but we know well that our activities are far from being perfect. We must therefore untiringly work to strengthen the place of the book in society. Much needs to be done before the libraries are everywhere living cultural centres. Accordingly, "the living library" is our motto in these Congress days.

6303 6. Tagung der Arbeitsgemeinschaft Technisch-Wissenschaftlicher Bibliotheken. [6th Conference of the Association of Technical Libraries]. Gerhart Lohse. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 6 (3-4) August 1956, 59-60.

262 members met in Frankfurt on the 14-15th March and heard papers on library architecture, copyright law, "the librarian and the documentalist". Among minor matters the most important was the discussion on microfilm readers, in the production of which Germany lags behind foreign countries.

6304 ASLIB, Leslie Wilson. *Brit. Bk. News*, (194) October 1956, 583-587.

The Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux was founded in 1924 to co-ordinate sources of information and facilitate their use. Its present membership is just over 2,000, representing a wide range of subjects, and it receives financial help from the Government. A photocopying and micro-filming service has been operated since 1940. In 1953 a Consultant Service was established, to advise on library and information office problems. ASLIB also maintains a register of translators and indexers with special subject knowledge, and a location index of unpublished translations of foreign articles. It provides a library, and organises short training courses.

6305 C.L.A. today and tomorrow, A. Homer Mattlin. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (1) October 1956, 33-34.

In an address on the 25th anniversary of the Catholic L.A., the problems facing the association are mentioned. Having reached maturity, with solid achievements in the past, many future projects should be delegated to sections, e.g. standards for high school libraries should be compiled by the high school section. The CLA as a whole must concentrate on the provision and training of Catholic librarians for the many Catholic college and school libraries. It is suggested that assistants in large libraries who are not "career librarians" need not be highly trained.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

6306 Training for librarianship, Evelyn J. A. Evans. *WALA News*, 2 (3) August 1956, 76-72.

The necessity for training is stressed, a short history of education for librarianship in England is sketched and the present system is outlined. The problem of library training in West Africa is stated and the advisability of the creation of a school of librarianship is considered.

6307 The study of reference material as part of library education, R. C. Bengé and E. P. Dudley. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (11) November 1956, 420-424.

For the student who is taking the L.A. Registration Group B (v) Examination, a systematic approach to subject literature is very necessary. Outlines of the necessary bibliographical apparatus for the survey of any chosen subject-field, the main kinds of material, and headings for the study of all types of material (an extension of pp. xvi-xvii of Winchell's *Guide*) are given. Choice of subjects and selection of material are emphasised.

6308 Utbildningsfrågan. [Library school re-organisation in Sweden]. *Biblioteksbladet*, 41 (8½) 1956, 589-621.

The present training of professional librarians has been studied with a view to achieving a uniform system applying to personnel in public libraries as well as in university and special libraries. Two proposals have been made. One of these, submitted in 1952 by the Committee on Training of the Association of Swedish Public Librarians, advances a plan for a central library institute at Stockholm. The course would comprise 4 years on the basis of diploma from secondary school (gymnasium), or equivalent. Library science, science history, and one foreign language would constitute the programme of study. The other proposal, submitted in 1956 by the Committee on Training of the Swedish Library Association, suggests a course of study more closely related to the academic field. Library science would become a new subject at the four universities, primarily intended for future librarians but open, in suitable instances, to other students. Other optional subjects would also need to be studied to meet the requirements for a degree.

6309 Bibliografiundervisning för företagsbibliotekarier. [Bibliography training for industrial librarians], Erwin Engel. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 12 (5) 1956, 59-61.

Training in bibliography is one of the most important subjects at the continuation courses for special librarians and documentalists from industry and research institutes. Examples are given to show the aim of this education.

6310 Corso di aggiornamento per bibliotecari. [Course in librarianship]. Carola Ferrari. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (2-3) March-June 1956, 193-197.

The Italian Library Association in collaboration with the School for Archivists and Librarians held a course for librarians from public libraries last April in Rome. Amongst other subjects there were lectures on public libraries, their importance and relation to the community and also their organisation.

6311 The University of South Africa and its Department of Library Science, H. J. de Vleeschauwer. *Moussaion*, (12) 1956. 81 p.

In 1946-47 the Division of External Studies of the University of South Africa grew out of what had been since 1916 a purely examining university. The University is non-residential, demands no attendance at classes or lectures and is mainly a correspondence organisation for persons unable to attend one of the eight residential universities and for persons living outside the Union. It is completely bilingual and gives equal courses to whites and non-whites. One quarter of the 5,586 students in 1955 were non-whites. Because the tuition is given in written and printed form this "publicity" ensures that there is nothing routine about the subject matter. The staff of fifty are as fully qualified as those in residential universities and have the incentive to see that their courses are revised at least once in three years. The subjects taught by correspondence have to be confined to the mental sciences and in 1954 librarianship was introduced. The courses have been designed such that, instead of librarianship being studied *after* courses for a degree, librarianship is closely integrated with the curricula for a degree of B.A. and M.A. (Librarianship). Librarianship is viewed as a spiritual, humanistic science which the universities can no longer deny, and as such the cultural historical conception should predominate over the necessary technical training. Because of the development of documentation and its association with scientific research it is necessary to have two types of training : (i) for research librarianship and (ii) for public librarianship, with a portion common to each. The course begins with a two-year Diploma Course for those who do not intend to rise very high in their profession, linked with a wide choice of non-librarian academic subjects. The Higher Diploma course in Bibliography extends over two years and has the academic status of B.A. There are opportunities for a post-graduate course to obtain an Honours B.A. in Bibliography, leading to Master's and Doctor's degrees in Library Science. Full library training must include : linguistic, bibliographical (literature), cultural (philosophy, psychology, history or economics), professional-technical (administration, cataloguing and classification, for an encyclopedic view of science), and professional-scientific sections (history of books and libraries, bibliography, documentation, scientific classification, and studies of book use and book selection). Details of the curricula occupy 15 pages of the text. (The ideas and arguments merit close attention).

6312 Kharkov library institute, A. Maiboroda. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (4) April 1956, 32-34. Photo.

Founded in 1925 as a department in the faculty of political education of Kharkov institute ; in 1935 it was changed to the Ukrainian library institute, with branches at Kiev and Odessa and a correspondence-course division. Work was interrupted by the war ; it was re-opened in 1947 with three faculties (library economy, bibliography, and childrens' libraries) and the correspondence division. In 1954, to parallel the rather loose plan of the Molotov institute, the faculties were regrouped (library economy, and cultural education, spending 1,620 hours on the special disciplines out of 3,956) The yearly intake of students now is 310 internal and 300 of the correspondence-courses, which makes a total of 1,276 internals (666 in 1947) and 2,280 externals (350 in 1947) ; there are consultation points at Kharkov, Kiev, Lvov and Odessa. There are chairs of Marx-Leninism, history, literature, foreign languages, library economy, bibliography, bookstock and cataloguing, cultural education, childrens' and young

peoples' literature, pedagogy and physical training. The students have gatherings especially interested in the arts, and hold an annual general conference. They are practically interested in work in the district outside, but the difficulty is lack of hostels for students from other towns.

6313 Cataloging in the GLS curriculum, Ruth French Strout. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 123-129.

An account of the cataloguing curriculum at the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, in which the introductory course in cataloguing is integrated in a general course on librarianship covering Reference work, Readers' advisory services, Book selection, in which none of these subjects is treated separately as such. The theory behind the experiment is that librarians ought to be librarians rather than cataloguers, reference librarians, or readers' advisers.

6314 On the teaching of cataloging, Jesse H. Shera. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 130-132.

An appeal to start with the theory first in teaching cataloguing. If a student masters the basic theory first he will then be in a position successfully to apply the theory to practical problems which will confront him as a practical cataloguer. Having mastered the general theory of bibliography the student will be able to assess the value of the library catalogue against the bibliographical resources of the library as a whole.

6315 Teaching of cataloging, Maurice F. Tauber. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 134-137.

The author outlines five basic objectives for a teaching programme for cataloguing and classification : 1. *Inculcating basic knowledge* : the teaching of cataloguing should be integrated with general bibliographical studies, and a flexibility of outlook engendered in students. 2. *Developing ability in orderly analytical thinking* : students should be encouraged to learn basic principles of cataloguing and apply them to particular problems. 3. *Desire to grow in knowledge and keep abreast of changes* : No one can foresee the future, but school students should be equipped to apply their knowledge to keep abreast of future developments. 4. *Understanding of economic and service viewpoints* : The catalogue department is but one of an integrated service. 5. *Nurturing an understanding that will be useful in library-wide problems* : The cataloguer is still primarily a librarian.

6316 Library assistants' self-evaluation, Julie Silagyi. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (2) October 1956, 178, 182.

This test is given to library assistants in the Portage, Penna, Joint Schools. They are asked to answer the given questionnaire honestly and award themselves marks. The marking is shown and an interpretation of their score is given extending from You're the best, to We can do without you.

6317 A thread in the loom, Carlyle J. Frarey. *Southeastern Librarian*, 6 (3) Fall 1956, 116-120.

In 1955 at Chapel Hill a conference of practising librarians and school teachers considered the need for library schools to develop a "professional attitude" among students. The idea is to develop a society in which individual members

have the widest opportunities for self-realisation and to assist the individuals who comprise this society to achieve the maximum self-realisation of which they are capable. This involves the subordination of one's own ambition to the common good. Material gain has become of more importance with the result that there are chinks in the professional integrity. The chief are : (i) professional apathy ; (ii) pre-occupation with status ; (iii) confusion of objectives. There are many special interest groups and individual members cannot participate fully in the affairs of the larger body. Professional apathy towards recruitment is marked and little is being done to remedy the situation. There is a negative attitude towards education for librarianship. There is slowness in keeping up to date with new ideas in library service. There is a tendency for librarians to become pre-occupied with professional status, refusing in some cases to carry out non-professional duties. The relatively poor economic status of librarians compared with some other groups has resulted in many demands for improved conditions, salaries and working hours. Special types of librarians have insisted upon special recognition. Administrative rules, rigidity in sticking to catalogue rules, ignoring special materials, and other impediments which restrict the service confuse the objectives of library service.

6318 Action manual for library recruiters, sponsored by the Joint Committee on Library Work as a Career, John F. Harvey. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (1) September 1956, 63-74. Illus., bibliog.

Recently the president of the ALA said the library profession had 10,000 vacancies and the position is rapidly getting worse. This action manual was planned to offer practical advice and to secure action from busy librarians interested in recruiting for their profession. This is a how-to-do-it manual written to stimulate action by the individual librarian : by improving conditions in the services, library clubs, internships, speakers' bureaux, scholarships, loan funds, guidance officers, posters, leaflets, exhibits, career days. Recruiting can be done also by groups acting together : library schools, alumni, area groups of librarians, library science fraternities, library associations. All types of media are used : TV, radio, films and mailing lists along with newspaper and periodical advertisement.

LIBRARY SERVICES : General surveys, international and national

6319 *Yad la-koré*. [The Reader's Aid], 4 (1-2) January-July 1956. 80 p.

After a two years' lapse, Israel's Library journal has resumed publication to serve the needs of the Israeli librarian and his readers. The articles referring specially to librarianship and literature in Israel include one on the publishing activities of the Jewish Agency, the development of the Hebrew press and the growth in government publishing. The progress in religious publishing is reflected in the activities of the Mosad Rav Kook, with the specific contribution of the late Rabbi A. I. Kook. Judaeo-Arabic periodicals of the last 50 years, which appeared in Oriental Jewish communities and North Africa, are surveyed in an article which records that most such periodicals have now ceased publication, with the notable exception of a Communist paper and some less important

journals which aim to instruct Palestine's Arab speaking minority in contemporary problems. Pioneer work in Israeli librarianship was undertaken by the Histadrut which conducted a survey in 1947 and has since aimed to enhance the prestige of librarianship by instructing the profession and organising seminars and visits, and by sponsoring professional publications (e.g. an abridged and adapted Dewey and subject bibliographies). It has also established general and special libraries in towns and agricultural settlements, and aids organisations and individuals with research and books. The Histadrut also maintains archives and organises static and travelling public exhibitions. The editorial work of the Hebrew Encyclopedia is described in a note, stressing the difficulties of translation and transliteration, and a book news section notes the completion of the Hebrew bibliography, *Bet Eked Sepharim*, and the appearance of the Who's Who in World Jewry. The IFLA conference, at which Israel was represented, is reported, and there is a short note on the Israel Library Association, formed in 1952, whose principal aim is to train professional librarians. The articles on activities outside Israel describe professional training in America, public library systems in Britain and UNESCO activities. Literary articles consist of bibliographies of the writings of I. Ben-Zvi, President of Israel, M. Vinchevsky and the Hebrew translations of F. Schiller's works. Of note, also, is an announcement of the opening this year of the Graduate School of Librarianship, attached to the Hebrew University, which will provide a one year post-graduate course leading to a University Diploma in Librarianship. (See also LSA 6008).

6320 Access to books : ten years of Unesco's work, Edward J. Carter. *Brit. Bk. News*, (195) November 1956, 639-642.

The head of the Libraries division of Unesco here reviews the various plans and successful attempts which have been made since the foundation of Unesco in 1946 to make books available to an ever-increasing mass of the world's peoples. Conferences and seminars, handbooks and manuals, book coupons, international agreements, 'pilot' public libraries, all have played their part in promoting access to books. [**Unesco in library affairs — a decade**, Verner W. Clapp, *Lib. J.*, **81** (20) November 15 1956, 2631-2633. See LSA 5690].

6321 UNESCO aids Latin American libraries, Carlos Victor Penna. *Lib. J.*, **81** (20) November 15 1956, 2633-2635.

The most outstanding result of the Sao Paulo conference held in 1951 is the public library pilot project established by the Government of Colombia and Unesco in Medellín. This has been directly responsible for a marked increase in library activity. The International Advisory Committee on bibliography has 13 working groups and 11 correspondents in Latin America. Amongst the most active have been those in Brazil and Cuba. Unesco has been most active in the field of publications exchanges. A mobile microfilm unit is in operation.

6322 Les bibliothèques dans le programme de l'Unesco. [Libraries in Unesco's programme]. *Cahiers.*, **9** (2) February 1955, 20-22.

New libraries have been established at Delhi and Medellín; another one based on the Delhi experiment is to be started in Africa. Unesco provided technical advice, equipment and scholarships. Courses are now to be organised for Arab students of librarianship. Requests for help in setting up national libraries in Pakistan and Burma have been received and also for help in the photographic services in Thailand and Nepal. The bibliographical committee has corresponding members and publishes *Nouvelles bibliographiques*. An information centre

organises exchanges and gifts, publishes a bulletin and is to publish a second edition of a manual of international exchanges. A meeting in Havana will discuss ways of improving the system of exchange in Latin America. There will be a mobile photographic expert and equipment available for use anywhere. This equipment will film manuscript material which is not easily transportable.

6323 Musées et monuments historiques dans le programme de l'Unesco. [Museums and historical monuments in Unesco's programme]. *Cahiers*, 9 (1) January 1955, 6-8.

A documentation centre is at the service of all specialists. There is to be an annual publication for smaller museums. Agreement between 37 member states on the protection of monuments, etc., during war will doubtless place new functions on Unesco. There is to be a centre of photographic documentation for Egyptian antiquities because many Egyptian monuments are deteriorating due to the atmosphere. Another task is to make an inventory of and to preserve Middle Eastern mss. Unesco will provide schemes, reproductions, etc., for Crusade of Exhibitions during 1955-56. An educational museum is to be set up in Mexico.

6324 The struggle for libraries in Argentine, German Garcia. *Lib. J.*, 81 (20) November 15 1956, 2642-2647. Illus.

The public library in Argentine stemmed from the revolution in 1810. Most of them have been formed on the subscription basis. A little State aid is at times given. Staffing is usually on a voluntary basis though occasionally a part-time paid librarian is appointed. Many of them do, however, operate extension activities. Very little co-operation is practised. There are 1,626 popular libraries with a total of 6,430,129 books. Less than 7% of these have stocks of over 10,000. Apart from these popular libraries there are a number of important university and research libraries including the National library. Some provincial governments and some municipalities have created their own libraries. Buenos Aires is best in this respect. All the official secondary schools have libraries but they tend to be of a poor quality. In 1936 a course for librarians was started in the Argentine Social Museum and since then the standard of professional librarianship has risen.

6325 Public libraries for Asia : the Delhi seminar. Unesco, 1956. 165 p. Photos. (*Unesco Public Library manuals*, 7).

25 librarians and educators from 12 Asian countries, together with 25 observers and a staff of eight comprised the personnel of the Unesco Seminar held in Delhi in 1955. Working in three groups the participants discussed : (i) the development of national public library services ; (ii) the provision and maintenance of elementary reading material for adults ; (iii) library services for children. This volume contains some of the 20 working papers prepared for the seminar dealing with the problems of multilingual countries, tastes in reading, and the use of AV materials. Recommendations submitted to Unesco included those for : the establishment of free tax-supported public libraries throughout Asia ; more Unesco projects like the Delhi library ; the creation of national centres producing easy-to-read publications ; and the organisation by Unesco of a demonstration project to encourage the development of library services for children in public libraries and schools. One of the appendices gives summaries of public

library development in Afghanistan, Australia, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Laos, Malaya-British Borneo, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand, USSR, Viet-Nam.

6326 The popular reading clubs of Bulgaria. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (3) March 1956, 41.

Reading clubs first sprang up in 1856 in the towns of Svishtov, Lom and Shumen, like the Sunday-school movement. By 1876 there were 130 of them and they began to help the workers under D. Blagoev to move towards scientific and political knowledge; they became important under the Fascist dictatorship. In 1944 there were 2,918 of them with a stock of 2m. books; in 1954 there were 4,389 with 4m. books.

6327 Eindrücke von einer Bibliotheksreise in die CSR. [Impressions of a library tour in Czechoslovakia]. H. Kunze. *Z.f.Bib.*, 70 (3-4) March-April 1956, 87-112.

Scientific libraries are controlled by the Minister of Education and the People's Bookshops by the Minister of Culture. The former includes university libraries and 60 high school libraries. The Minister of Culture also controls the Prague Central Library and all art and museum libraries. The Prague Academy Library is responsible to the government. There is a Central Council for Libraries under the Minister of Culture, while the Minister of Education is advised by a commission of twenty. There are also special commissions for cataloguing, co-operation, etc. University libraries in general are public. Prague U.L. has 2m. vols. The National Library, recently separated from the University Library, edits bibliographical publications and buys everything concerning Czechoslovakia. The Central Technical Library is the centre of documentation for the country. The Slavic Library is rich in periodicals and Russian literature. The Czechoslovakia Academy of Science has 400,000 vols. and does much bibliographical work. Prague Central Library has 1m. vols. and is the centre of culture with poetry readings, etc. The old castle libraries contain 2,200 incunabula and 3,300 mss. Selective catalogues are much used and the card catalogue is dominant. Citizens can borrow from all libraries except the National, but restrictions are placed on old and valuable books. Besides the training of public librarians there is a course at Prague University for scientific librarians with emphasis on subject specialisation. Notes are given on bibliographies and bibliographical services.

6328 L'oeuvre éducative, les bibliothèques et la lecture publique en Afrique occidentale française. [Education and libraries in French West Africa]. A. Hahn. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 1 (7-8) July-August 1956, 499-514.

Municipal libraries are practically non-existent. L'Institut française de l'Afrique noire (I.F.A.N.), founded in 1938 to organise research on man in Africa, has, in Dakar, the only cultural library. Mobile teams, using audio-visual methods, struggle against disease, illiteracy and agricultural problems in villages. Youth clubs foster culture and sport. Any future library service must co-operate with these. L'Institut des hautes études (I.H.E.), is the future University of Dakar, affiliated to two French universities. Its faculty libraries (arts-law, science, medicine) have limited stocks and accommodation, but a new university library is to be built in 1957. This will serve not only teachers and undergraduates but also the general public. Some details of its design are given.

6329 Library tour of Germany, S. R. Ranganathan. *Granthalaya*, 2(5, 6, 7), May-June-July 1956, 1-6.

A description of the Annual Library Conference held in West Berlin on May 22nd to 26th, 1956, together with notes on libraries visited in Berlin, Leipzig, Weimar and Frankfurt. Unusual features in the organisations of some of these German libraries are noted.

6330 A magyar könyvtári törvény alapelvei, célkitűzései és művelődéspolitikai jelentősége. [The aims, basic principles and cultural significance of the Hungarian library law]. Máté Kovács. *Magyar Könyvszemle*, 72(3) July-September 1956, 181-200.

By a new library law of March 1956, all Hungarian libraries are placed under the administrative control and charge of the Minister of Public Education. Formerly 18,000 libraries operated under 20 different authorities. The law defines the concept, types and main tasks of the public libraries. It provides for library accommodation, transfer construction, equipment and budget, it circumscribes subject fields, regulates the preservation and revision of library stocks as well as the training and appointment of librarians; it determines the drawing up and approval of statutes for the different types of libraries. The smaller public libraries in one locality are to be merged and depository libraries set up in their place. The tasks and scope of the National Szechenyi Library are set out. The following networks of libraries are appointed: 13 scientific library networks, 20 regional public library, 17 trade union, and one school library network. To advise the Ministry, a National Council of Librarianship consisting of 25 of the country's leading librarians has been established.

6331 A few data on library affairs in Hungary, Z. Evtceva. *Bibliotekar' (USSR)*, (5) May 1956, 39-45. Photo.

Since 1948 many public libraries in towns and villages have been established. In 1954 there were 19 provincial, 85 regional, 17 town and 3,785 village libraries. The mass libraries had a stock of 2,556,000 in 1954, 610,449 readers, and issued 12m. books. They concentrate on general political, agricultural, technical and contemporary affairs, especially for self-education. The biggest public library is the Ervin Sabo in Budapest with its 42 branches and 230 issue points in institutions, hospitals and schools. It has 3½m. books and the central library has 14,000 readers and an issue of 3m. Government, scientific, trade union and higher educational libraries have been started or re-organised. The 1,054 scientific libraries had 13½m. books and 9½m. patents, maps, music, microfilms and pamphlets, and an issue of over 6m. in 1953. The biggest is the national library, Secheni governmental library, f. 1802, which publishes the Hungarian national bibliography and other bibliographies; it also has a union catalogue of the holdings of about 100 libraries. The biggest educational library is Etvess Lorand University Library in Budapest with 1m. vols. and 370,000 in the faculties. Trade union libraries average 3,000 books each. There were 6,919 such libraries in 1954 with a total of 3½m. books and 6½m. issues. There are travelling libraries for places with less than 100 workers. On the agricultural co-operatives there are over 1,000 libraries with about 400 books in each, served by travelling libraries. Books for the mass libraries are chosen from a list of 2,389 titles printed by the Sechni Library. Before 1954 textbooks on library economy were translations from the Russian. In 1953 there were 1,878 readers' conferences

attended by 184,640 persons and exhibitions are becoming more popular. The library middle-school at Budapest has basic, evening and correspondence courses ; since 1948 there has been a library department with a 4-year course at the university and also courses at the Pedagogical Institute. In total Hungary has over 16,000 libraries containing more than 30m. books.

6332 Productivity drive and library service, S. R. Ranganathan. *A.I.C.C. Economic Rev.*, 7 (19-20) February 1956, 188-190.

Lists nine social functions of the national library service of India under three heads : cultural, political, economics. Six are cultural and political and need a public library system backed by library legislation. Two of the economic functions require a different kind of library system and the author describes the work of Insdoc, the Library of the Textile Research Institute at Ahmedabad, and the Library of the Ministry of Labour. [Taken from *Indian Education Abstracts*, 2 (1) March 1956.]

6333 Uch anusandhan men pustakalya ka mahatav. [Importance of libraries in research]. Uday Pareek. *Jan Sikshan*, 7 (10) October 1955, 6-11.

A plea for the establishment of a Pustak Bhavan (central agency) for centralised classification and cataloguing, abstracting, bibliographic and documentation services. Recommends the provision of better physical amenities and the use of microfilm in libraries. [Taken from *Indian Education Abstracts*, 2 (1) March 1956.]

6334 Något om biblioteken i Israel. [Some facts about the libraries of Israel], C. Vill. Jakowsky. *Biblioteksbladet*, 41 (8) 1956, 519-521.

A brief presentation of a number of libraries in Israel, visited during a four weeks' vacation in March-April of 1956, is given. The holdings and other facilities of university and special libraries as well as public libraries are noted.

6335 Lesesaalerfahrungen an italienischen Bibliotheken. [Reading room experience in Italian libraries]. Joachim Wieder. *Z.f.Bib.u.Bib.*, 3 (3) 1956, 194-205. Bibliog.

In a survey of present day conditions in Italian libraries, it is pointed out that the key to understanding them is to be found in the proud traditions associated with their long and colourful development. Large collections of rare and valuable books pose special problems, whilst the strongly humanistic leanings of the university libraries have led to a neglect of science. A lack of money means much improvisation : for instance, in the library at Venice a reading room was formed simply by roofing in an open courtyard. Modern methods have to be applied in old buildings, and in this respect the Vatican library, one of several libraries discussed at length, is considered a splendid example.

6336 Some information on the libraries of Jugoslavia, M. Nabatova. *Bibliotekar' (USSR)*, (7) July 1956, 38-45. Photo.

In royal Jugoslavia 45% of the people could not read ; now seven years of education is general and since 1945 40,000 books have been published in 260m. copies. Since 1945 there has been one library in each republic acting as a national

centre, offering advice, training staff, compiling bibliographies and receiving legal deposit copies of books. As scientific libraries they come under the Secretariat for educational affairs. Brief accounts of the following libraries are given: National Library, Belgrade, f. 1832; Zagreb University Library, f. beginning of 17th cent.; Ljubljana University Library, f. 1774; National Libraries at Skopje (1944), Sarajevo (1945), Cetinje (1946); Fundamental Library of the Academy of science, Belgrade, f. 1841 and now a public library; Yugoslavian Academy of science and art, f. 1868; Serbian Matitsa (1826) the central public library of the Voevodina; Svetozar Markovich university library, Belgrade (1944); Slovenian Academy of science and art, Ljubljana; and the scientific libraries at Dubrovnik, Rijeka, Pola, Zadar, Maribor, Celje. Mass libraries were founded in the mid-19th cent. They are generally controlled by the Council on education. Since 1955 the national libraries have organised courses of training. Notes are given on the public libraries at Belgrade (32 branches) Zagreb (6 regional libraries), Skopje (9 libraries), Sarajevo, Mostar, Zenica, Prijedor and Bihac. In Serbia alone there are 2,334 village libraries. Trade union libraries number 7,200; school libraries 20,000; and there are numerous special libraries. A conference of librarians was first held at Zagreb in 1931 and in 1949 an association was formed. Belgrade has a library middle school with a four-year course. Professional journals are named. From 1949 a bibliographical institute in Belgrade has been publishing *Bibliografija Jugoslavije*, while in Zagreb, the Yugoslavian encyclopedia, a few subject-indexes, 60,000 photocopies and 150,000 microfilms of articles have been published by the Lexicographical institute.

6337 Libraries in Malaya and Singapore, L. M. Harrod. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (9) September 1956, 331-335.

The libraries surveyed in the two areas comprise public and private libraries, school libraries, government technical and research association libraries, and the Raffles Library, Singapore. The social and administrative setting is given some prominence.

6338 Inntrykk fra rumensk bok- og bibliotekvesen. [Books and libraries in Rumania]. Hans Fløgstad. *Bibliotek og Forskning Årbok*, 5, 1956, 26-37. 3 photos.

A general description of the cultural and social background stresses the importance attached to books and institutions concerned with the printed word. Book production has increased greatly; book prices are low. Details are given of the new Scinteia-House, the largest printing establishment in South-east Europe. Libraries are under the direction of the Ministry of Culture. There are 39,000 libraries with 47m. vols. A new national library, modelled on the Lenin Library in Moscow, is under construction and will hold 4m. vols. Its seven reading rooms were opened in August 1956. The libraries of the Academy of Sciences and the University at Cluj are briefly described.

6339 A vision of Ultime Thule, Isabel M. French. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (1) September 1956, 58-60, 62.

The one great marketable product in the realm of the intellectual that the United States has to offer abroad is the science of libraries and the service of

librarianship. America has certain contributions to make to the world : (i) the concept of the public library so indispensable in a free society ; (ii) libraries for all school ages ; (iii) the organisation of tools and materials for limitless effective research ; (iv) above and beyond there is the librarian who by personal philosophy and sound training can be dedicated to the utopian proposition that all men are created to read and be free.

6340 Lesesaalbibliotheken in den U.S.A. [Reading room libraries in the U.S.A.]. Gustav Hofmann. *Z.f.Bib.u.Bib.*, 3 (3) 1956, 186-194.

Methods in a number of American public "open-shelf" and university "open-stack" libraries are correlated with German problems and practice, especially at the Bavarian State Library. Subject division systems, the treatment of reference material proper, special collections, displays, and the provision of cubicles are some of the topics discussed. The author concludes that whilst there is much to be learnt from American methods, the American librarian himself, does not appear happy with extreme departmentalization, and there is now a tendency towards greater centralization.

6341 New aid for research libraries : Council on Library Resources, Inc. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (3) November 1956, 246, 249.

The purpose of this organisation is to assist in solving the problems of libraries generally and of research libraries in particular. Formed in September 1956 in New York, it elected officers and voted to accept a \$5m. grant from the Ford Foundation to support its initial activities over a period of five years. It is a wholly independent and non-profit educational research organisation and will conduct or support research, demonstrating new techniques and methods, and disseminate results, through grants for these purposes to institutions or individuals, or in other ways by co-ordinating efforts to improve the resources and services of libraries, and by improving relations between American and foreign libraries and archives. Its national offices are in Washington at 1025 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

LIBRARY CO-OPERATION, including union catalogues

6342 Der Zentralkatalog der ausländischen Literatur (ZKA). [The union catalogue of foreign literature]. Liselotte Heil. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 6 (3-4) August 1956, 43-48.

(See LSA 2501). The ZKA has been published in two series. Series I contains books published between 1939 and 1949, acquired 1945-1950. Series II contains publications dated 1939-49, acquired 1951-54. For publications from 1950 onwards there are monthly lists, systematically arranged, with annual alphabetical indexes. A five-year cumulation of these indexes will be the next great undertaking. 71 libraries take part with monthly accessions of 10,000 titles, of which 15-20% are still 1939-49 publications. A description of the procedure for dealing with the slips sent in for accessions follows.

6343 Der auswärtige Leihverkehr in Nordrhein-Westfalen im Rechnungsjahr 1955-56. [Interlibrary loans in North Rhine-Westphalia 1955-56]. Werner Krieg. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 6 (3-4) August 1956, 48-54. Tables.

(See LSA 4852). 82 libraries received 180,959 requests from all parts of West Germany and sent out 92,755. 76,625 volumes were lent and 83,287 borrowed, an increase of 7% and 14% respectively on the previous year. Only the number of requests received is less than in 1954-55 and this indicates a better direction probably due to the use of part of the new union catalogue. (Each request which has to be passed on to another library is recorded in both and this swells the total). The handling of loans still leaves much to be desired, partly because of shortages of staff.

6344 Fortbildungslehrgang für Bibliothekare des gehobenen Dienstes an wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken in Köln. [Continuation course for high grade librarians in academic libraries in Cologne]. Hildegard B. Föhl. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 6 (3-4) August 1956, 54-56.

From the 19-24th of March 1954 the Library School of North Rhine-Westphalia in Cologne held a course on interlibrary lending. Papers were given by Dr. Juchhoff on "Principles and methods of union catalogues", Dr. Drawert on "Introduction to the construction and working of the union catalogue of North Rhine-Westphalia", Dr. Heil on "Introduction to the editing of the union catalogue of foreign literature", Dr. Krieg on "Present problems of interlibrary lending", Dr. Pflug on "The latest union lists of periodicals".

6345 Die Bibliotheksarbeit der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft. [Library work of the German Research Society]. Gisela von Busse. *Z.f.Bib.u. Bib.*, 3 (3) 1956, 212-225.

An account of the activities of the library committee of the DFG, which has been considering, in conjunction with other librarians and administrators, fundamental problems regarding the provision of foreign technical literature, subject specialization, the establishing of regional catalogues, and the possibilities of a national library and catalogue.

6346 Library co-operation in India : the necessity and possibility, C. G. Viswanathan. *Ind. Lib.*, 11 (1) June 1956, 1-7.

There are at least 2,000 libraries in India but at present there is no statistical survey and analysis of book resources, nor is there a national bibliography. Libraries are working independently which means that there is wasteful duplication in some fields of knowledge, while in others the subject is not covered. Moreover libraries are adding books faster than existing staff can manage to catalogue them. Co-operation between libraries and a national library system to cover co-operative acquisition, rationalisation of existing bookstocks, co-operative schemes of preservation, and interlibrary loans, is urgently needed. The steps proposed for setting up such a service are : (i) plan a national union catalogue, check resources and try to get titles, or copies, that are not represented sufficiently ; (ii) publish an Indian National Bibliography and thus aid co-operative acquisition and subject specialisation schemes ; (iii) plan the acquisition of material published abroad ; (iv) set up a national central library — a diagram shows the lines of communication and the method of working is described.

6347 Il Catalogo unico delle biblioteche italiane alla fine del quarto anno della sua attività. [The position of the union catalogue at the end of four years]. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (1) January-February 1956, 69-72.

The latest report of the Executive Committee of the Italian Union Catalogue describes the cataloguing of the previous uncatalogued (or catalogued under different rules) materials of the old foundations of libraries in Rome, Florence, Milan and Naples. It goes on to emphasize the fact that by mechanical means the letter A has now been produced for the eight state libraries in Rome.

6348 I lavori per il catalogo collettivo delle biblioteche Abruzzesi e Molisane. [The works of the regional catalogue of the libraries in the Abruzzi and Molise]. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (1) January-February 1956, 72-74.

In addition to the information previously given about the setting up of the Regional Catalogue for the libraries of Campobasso, Chieti, L'Aquila, Pescara and Teramo, it is reported that 18,843 cards have been compiled for 30,000 volumes. During 1956 work is being done on the regional collections in the Provincial Library at Teramo and on the printed books of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries in the Provincial Library of l'Aquila.

6349 Il Catalogo dei Periodici delle Biblioteche di Roma. [Union catalogue of periodicals in the libraries of Rome]. Giannetto Avanzi. *Bibliofilla*, 58 (1) 1956, 78-79.

The Vatican Library, in conjunction with the Unione internazionale degli Istituti di Archeologia, Storia e Storia dell'arte, has launched, under the title *Catalogo delle pubblicazioni periodiche esistenti in varie Biblioteche di Roma e Firenze* (Vatican City, 1955, 8vo. xiii-495pp.), a catalogue of 8,771 titles with the holdings to 1953 of 24 libraries in Rome and 2 in Florence. There is also a topographical list of Academies, Societies, etc. and their publications. This will supersede the now obsolete repertory of G. Gabrieli and A. Silvagni *Elenco alfabetico delle pubblicazioni periodiche esistenti nelle biblioteche di Roma*, Rome, 1914.

6350 International exchange of publications in Japan and its problems, Taijiro Ichikawa. *Int. Lib.*, 2 (1) January 1956, 1-7; 2 (2) February 1956, 10-12.

The National Diet Library serves as the national exchange centre for Japan. By law (given in the appendix) 30 copies of official publications are deposited in the library and some of these are used for international exchanges with 24 institutions abroad. The library sends its own publications and other publications to 158 foreign institutions in 29 countries in exchange for similar publications. During 1954 the library sent abroad 33,000 copies of official publications, 757 volumes of trade publications and 97,000 sheets of printed cards. It acts as intermediary between learned bodies; it edits and publishes the Japanese National Bibliography (annual), a Catalogue of current publications (weekly), a General catalogue of official publications, a Directory of Japanese learned periodicals, etc., and serves as a centre for all bibliographical requests, including the provision of translation and abstracting services and photo-duplication services. The results are given of a questionnaire on exchange centres sent to 36 institutions around the world. From these it is seen that several institutions have a very small staff or none at all working exclusively on exchanges. The writer discusses the

importance of the work, the materials to be exchanged — official publications being the most important — and the shipment methods. The Brussels Convention is studied in the light of modern requirements and the case justified for a new international exchange convention in which bilateral or regional agreements can be made. If established by Unesco, then Unesco would be expected to collect information on exchange activities, hold regular meetings, and encourage the setting up of exchange centres in each country and aid the work by advising on the preparation and publication of bibliographies, and make attempts to get postal charges reduced.

6351 Muligheder for samarbejde mellem de nordiske landbrugsfaglige biblioteker, specielt med henblik på tidsskrifter. [Possibilities for co-operation in holdings of periodicals among Scandinavian agricultural libraries]. Vibeke Ammundsen. *Tid.f.Dok.*, **12** (4) 1956, 45-49, 54.

Arising from discussions at the 8th Scandinavian Library conference in Finland, it has been found that there is little need to maintain files of periodicals from Asia, South America and the European Slavonic-language countries in the libraries throughout Scandinavia. Instead, the little-used material should be divided up into broad geographical "interest-areas" between the libraries having special interests. Exchange relations are discussed, especially the liberal distribution of material from the USA and the strictly economical handling of exchange material by Germany. The duties towards underdeveloped countries are stressed. The pooling of exchange materials is suggested in order that each participating library can draw upon the exchange resources from other Scandinavian countries.

NATIONAL AND GOVERNMENTAL LIBRARIES

6352 Rigsbibliotekarens foredrag. [The Danish State Librarian's speech]. Palle Birkelund. *Bogens Verden*, **38** (6-7) October-November 1956, 287-294.

This speech on the learned and scientific libraries given at the annual conference of the Danish Library Association deals with : the unity of the Danish libraries further underlined by the establishment of the new Danish School of Librarianship with a separate section for the staff at the learned and scientific libraries ; the co-operation in purchase of foreign literature which has to be regulated to ensure an almost complete coverage of the most important publications and avoid unnecessary duplication ; the financial problem ; the shortage of space improved only at the State Library in Aarhus where the first three floors of the new booktower have been finished, but becoming very serious at the Royal Library the premises of which have not been expanded since it was built 50 years ago. The attempt to change its interior administrative structure has not solved the problem either.

6353 Det Kongelige Biblioteks bygning — historie og planer. [The Danish Royal Library's building — history and plans]. Erik Dal. *Bogens Verden*, **38** (6-7) October-November 1956, 318-322.

In 1906 the Danish Royal Library moved from its old building, which was founded about 1670 by King Frederik III, into a new one, the erection of which is described. After 50 years an expansion has been necessary and the plans for it are described. Till now state grants have only been available for the designs.

6354 The scientific libraries of the German democratic republic, I. Frumin. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR) (4) April 1956, 40-44.

The Central institute of library affairs at the Ministry of culture directs public libraries and has a journal, *Bibliothekar*. A second group includes the Berlin governmental library (formerly the Prussian state library), which acquires all books in the German language and important foreign ones, and the Deutsche bücherei at Leipzig, which is the centre of national bibliography, five regional landsbibliotheken, the university libraries and all public universal scientific libraries; it is under the Department of libraries, museums and colleges which consults both with various committees and with the Library institute at the Humboldt university at Berlin. To libraries which need them, the Gotha regional library distributes duplicate copies from the book collections of the bourgeois who fled to the west, and to the biggest scientific libraries were allotted the 28 copies of every edition brought in by the Soviet war administration in 1946. After that date the publishing houses had to deposit a copy of their scientific books only, but now the position is being regularised. The Berlin and Leipzig libraries are encouraging an exchange of books with the west through the university at Frankfurt-am-Main and with the east through the Lenin library and the library of the Academy of sciences. Russian books are obtained in bulk through the order-lists published weekly in *Das buch*, and there is a Centre for obtaining from capitalist countries their scientific publications, photocopies and microfilms. During the war the German summary catalogue and some of the Prussian alphabetical catalogue were destroyed; but now the German library at Leipzig prints cards for new books, a current annual bibliography, various indexes of translations and of scientific and general political books, and it is working on the four volumes of the Catalogue of publications published 1941-1950 (310,000 titles). The rules for using libraries have been made less strict and fees abolished (except the 3 marks a year for university libraries). Public libraries are open from morning to late evening, and exhibition materials have been introduced with a stress on Marx-Leninism. There are three categories of staff: (i) technical staff duplicates catalogue cards and makes photocopies, after education up to the 6th class and two years general education beyond it including training on bookstock and foreign languages; (ii) librarians serve the readers in the special departments and prepare catalogues and bibliographies. They have matriculation and a year's study for the library diploma together with a further year of practical experience; (iii) the third category has a degree and also English, French and Russian, and then two years' probation at both Berlin and Leipzig and at one of the big libraries. There were 50 students of librarianship 1954-55 in the faculty of philosophy at the Humboldt university at Berlin.

6355 Die Verwaltungsbibliothek: Aufgabe und Funktion in der D.D.R. [The Government library: its tasks and functions in the German Democratic Republic]. H. and E. Raabe. *Z.f.Bib.*, 70 (3-4) March-April 1956, 112-128.

The government library belongs to the class of special libraries in which a special subject knowledge and documentation training are of great help. The central aim is to help in the creation of a socialist state. The officials engaged in administering Eastern Germany are expected to educate themselves politically and culturally and the government library must make its contribution. The latest news and developments at home and abroad should be noted and catalogued for the use of employees. The library should also be open for study after normal

working hours and have several copies of textbooks. Suggestions are made on the best cataloguing methods to use.

6356 Neue Lesesaalaufgaben in den wissenschaftlichen Universalbibliotheken. [New reading room tasks in the scientific universal libraries]. Herman Tiemann. *Z.f.Bib. u.Bib.*, 3 (3) 1956, 171-186. Bibliog.

An examination of some of the fundamentals influencing the arrangement of reading rooms in large scientific libraries. Dutch, German and American practice is discussed and compared with the plans for the proposed extensions to the Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek in Hamburg.

6357 Az Akadémiai Könyvtár történetének vázlata. [The Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences]. Jenő Berlász and Mária Sz. Németh. *Magyar Könyvszemle*, 72 (3) July-September 1956, 202-228.

The library was founded in 1826 when Count Joseph Teleki gave his private collection of 30,000 volumes to the Academy. Many other gifts have been received, but the growth of the library has been due mainly to the law of legal deposit passed in 1836. Since 1831 exchange agreements have operated with a number of foreign scientific institutions. After 1867 the library was made available to the general public. It has many incunabula, mss. and old Hungarian works. There is a classified and an alphabetic catalogue. By 1914 the collection contained 220,000 vols. The library suffered during the two world wars: funds were reduced; exchanges were interrupted; the building was damaged. Reconstruction began in 1948 and in 1949 the stock numbered 420,000 vols. A new law set out the budget and control of the library on a new footing and since that date the library has become the most important library for scientific research. Today, the library has 500,000 vols. of printed works, 13,612 manuscript volumes and 230,461 mss. Exchanges are made with 1,230 institutions in 70 countries.

6358 Forskeren ser på biblioteket. [A research worker's views on the library]. Odd Nordland. *Bibliotek og Forskning Årbok*, 5, 1956, 7-20.

The ideal research librarian should expect in his readers a maximum of uncertainty and a minimum of knowledge. Today, more than ever, young research workers use the library as their study; libraries need to provide more space and more technical equipment, e.g. rooms for typewriting. The traditional form of catalogues is not enough; tabular surveys and pictorial methods should be used to explain the use of catalogues. Moreover research workers should be given access to the stacks because the catalogues are insufficient. Scholars resent the loan of material away from the library in which they expect to find it. The lending function, which is on the increase, should be an entirely separate activity in the research library of to-morrow.

6359 Stortingsbiblioteket. [Library of Parliament]. Olaf Chr. Torp. *Bibliotek og Forskning Årbok*, 5, 1956, 76-89.

From 1814 Norway has been a sovereign state and since 1818 has had a library for the Storting. Between 1818-1887 the archivist was in charge of the library. The library's main task is to serve the members of the Storting and the administration, but since the 1870's it has become a special library open to research workers. Selection is chiefly confined to law, modern history, administration, political

and social science. During the German occupation of Norway the library was closed and the collection of books dispersed. The library consists of an 'old' collection of about 60,000 vols. acquired before 1940 and catalogued by Cutter, and a 'new' collection of about 25,000 vols. added since the war and classified by the Dewey Decimal scheme.

6360 The oldest library of Lithuania, L. Vladimirov. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (5) May 1956, 30-35. Photo.

The Vilnius (Vilna) scientific library at the Kapsukas governmental university was founded upon the rich humanist collection of Prince Sigismund Augustus, which was bequeathed to the Academy in 1579; it became a weapon in the hands of the Jesuit fathers, and they added scholastic Latin works against schismatics and heretics. About 1650 it contained 11,000 v., but, in spite of generous gifts from the magnates, it suffered several times from fires, wars and pillage. In 1831 Professor Groddek, the progressive director, published its catalogue of 60,000 v. (90% religious but including a number of liberal periodicals). After the rising of 1830-31, the seditious university and library were both closed and the remaining stock was divided between the medical and the religious academies. In order to receive the stock of the dissolved catholic monasteries and the stream of books confiscated after the 1863 rising, a public library was conceded, which in 1891 was the most notable of the provincial libraries of Russia; in 1914 it contained 310,000 books, but in its best years had an issue of only 25,000. In 1918 it started receiving the nationalised books of the landowners and capitalists, but, when in 1919 it was seized by the Polish and united to the university, the Moscow scientific libraries considered it 'vanished'. In 1935-36 it bought only 865 books (8% of publications) and in some years went down to 220, its stock in 1919 was 450,000 and in 1939, 597,000. In order to finance it, fees and fines were charged. There were only 2,500 readers and an annual intake of 35,000 v. But in 1940 the readers tripled, and 60,000 Soviet books entered, all of which were destroyed in 1941 by the Fascists, who furthermore removed a considerable portion of the other stock and closed the library in 1943. On liberation, the duplicates in the 400,000 copies remaining were used for exchange to fill gaps and 100,000 v. were obtained from Moscow and Leningrad. A faculty of history and philology was set up and a rich Lithuanian collection brought in from Kaunas, and an annual intake of 50,000 v. began. The library now contains 1,410,000 v. In 1948 a bibliographical department was set up, which in 1949 gave 1,100 references and in 1955 over 6,000; it publishes a fortnightly list of accessions and other lists, it holds consultations, exhibits posters and has 50 exhibitions a year. There is a reading room for the students and another for the 40 teaching staff of the seven faculties, in all, 750 seats. There were 5,100 readers in 1955, 360,000 attendances and 640,000 issues, 220,000 v. in the faculty branches, and interlibrary loans are made with 41 libraries.

6361 The organisation of the readers' service in the new M[oscow] G[overnmental] U[niversity], E. Spirina. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (7) July 1956 26-29. Photo.

The collection of 1,300,000 printed items of the Gorki scientific library had been started in late 1950, and the library was opened on 1 September 1953. The authorities had decided to disperse the stock among the faculties (geology, geography, mechanics and mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and pedology, astronomy); consequently many duplicates had to be provided along with

textbooks, and central provision of periodicals and bibliographical information arranged for. The branch libraries in the faculties know when the examination timetables will bring crowds, and each has separate reading rooms for students, research students and professors with appropriate open-access stock ; each, too, has its alphabetic and systematic catalogue and card-index of theses ; in all, they contain 15 students' reading rooms with 672 seats and 11 research and professorial rooms with 221 seats. There are two collections of recommended textbooks for home reading, one for physics and mechanics and mathematics, and the other for the rest. Artistic literature for staff and workers is issued from the central store and from the home of culture and the club in the new building, and in the large building also is the room for current periodicals, home and foreign. There is a specialist reading room for technical engineering, and there are more than 100 reference collections in offices and laboratories. There is a van link with the parent Mokhova and other Moscow libraries, and couriers, so that the longest service-time is less than half a day. At first, bibliography was centralised and parallel branches were run in the faculties ; but now the department in the Mokhova prepares the bigger indexes, there is a central information division in the new building and there are one or two bibliographers in each branch, who also work out the details of subject and general exhibitions. To organise for the opening there were 200 members of the staff ; in 1954 Moscow university offered them yearly courses and examinations to increase their qualifications, and the Gorki library manages periodical lectures to them to broaden their outlook, but they are still weak on foreign languages. In 1955 the issue of the Gorki library was 1,798,235 (out of 4,388,199 for the whole university), but there are still many resources to bring into action.

6362 Statistics of library service in Illinois 1955-1956. *Illinois Libs.*, 38 (7) September 1956, 160-198. Tables.

Statistics are arranged under the six library service regions covered by the Illinois State Library. Subjects covered include : (i) population (ii) percentage of population borrowers (iii) volumes (iv) hours open per week (v) full-time staff (vi) non-resident fee (vii) assessed valuation (viii) tax rate (ix) income (x) expenditure, divided into (a) per capita (b) percentage spent on books and binding (c) percentage spent on salaries (d) salary of librarian.

6363 Higher American Military Educational Institutions and their libraries, Robert K. Johnson. *Aspects of Libnp.*, (10) Summer 1956, 10 p. Bibliog.

The armed forces of the U.S.A. maintain many training and educational institutions. The higher schools have student bodies limited exclusively to officers or their civilian counterparts. These schools are more concerned with education than with training. At the top are six institutions : three under the direction of Joint Chiefs of Staff and the three colleges of the Army, Navy and Air Force. These are described in detail with notes on the services offered and publications issued. *National War College*, Washington, f. 1946, 120 students, library of 300,000 items, 400 periodicals, staff of 25 (16 librarians). *Industrial College of the Armed Forces*, Washington, f. 1924, 135 students, library of 50,000 vols., staff of 12 (8 librarians). *Armed Forces Staff College*, Norfolk, Va., f. 1943, 180 students, library of 115,000 vols., 206 periodicals, staff of 22. *Army War College*, f. 1903, now at Carlisle, Penna., 200 students, library of 90,000 items, 700 periodicals, staff of 37 (18 librarians). *Naval War College*, Newport, R.I., f. 1884, 250 students, has three libraries: (i) Mahan Library, 100,000 vols., 200

periodicals; (ii) Classified Library (secret documents) 100,000 items; (iii) Logistics Library, 14,000 items, 108 periodicals, staff of 18. *Air University*, Maxwell Air Base, Ala., 5,800 students, library of 125,000 vols., 527,000 documents, 1,280 periodicals, staff of 147 (40 librarians).

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES

6364 The new University of Melbourne Library, Harold Holdsworth and Axel Lodewycks. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 59 (10) October 1956, 389-390.

The new building which is to house the University of Melbourne's library is planned to accommodate 1,000 readers and house over 250,000 volumes. Construction will not begin before the early part of 1957. Cost is estimated at A £600,000. Details of layout and equipment are given.

6365 Die neue Studentenbücherei der Universität zu Köln. [The new students' library of Cologne University]. Käthe Iwand. *Mitteilungsblatt* (Nordrhein-Westfalen), 6 (3-4) August 1956, 60-61.

Opened on May 30th 1956, this reference library has seats for 85 readers. It has a stock of 3,500 volumes on general cultural subjects arranged on open shelves and there are alphabetical and systematic card catalogues.

6366 Rhodes House Library, its function and resources, Louis B. Frower. *Bodleian Lib. Rec.*, 5 (6) October 1956, 318-332. Illus., bibliog.

Rhodes House, Oxford, was built by the Rhodes Trustees and opened in 1929. Its library, which contains some 260,000 items, is a department of the Bodleian in that all books dealing with the British Commonwealth (exclusive of Pakistan and the Republic of India) and the U.S.A., and published since 1760, have been transferred there. Thus the Rhodes House Library is one of the leading libraries devoted to the study of the British Commonwealth. Its collection on Malta is reputed to be the finest in the world. A detailed list of manuscript holdings, arranged in groups, is appended.

6367 University of Otago Medical School Library, H. D. Erlam. *N. Z. Libs.*, 19 (5) July 1956, 120-125. Bibliog.

The origins of the library can be traced back to 1875, but there was little progress until 1909, when the Students' Library was established. In 1924 the College of Physicians of Philadelphia offered many of its duplicate books and journals to Otago, and some of them proved to be of great value. Other donations have been received, but the most outstanding was the Monro Collection in 1927. This includes many books of great historical interest. Although the library was originally intended solely for the use of the medical school staff and students, it has now opened its doors to the hospital staff, local practitioners and visiting medical graduates, although members of the public seeking information are not admitted.

6368 Libraries on the Cornell campus, Marie C. Thomson. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (11) November 1956, 425-427.

On the Cornell campus there is the Cornell University Library (the parent body) and a number of college libraries, with a variety of methods of library practice. Organisation and administration are described in some detail. Meetings and consultations between librarians are a feature of life on the campus.

6369 The University of Michigan's new medical library, David A. Kronick. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 44 (4) October 1956, 424-427. Photos.

This library of 100,000 volumes was recently moved into a single storey wing of a building housing the medical research activities of the University, having formerly been in the University's General Library. It serves the Medical School, Nursing School, and the University Hospitals. The entrance hall of the library which opens from the main lobby of the Research Building, is 64 feet by 20 feet, and contains exhibit cases and about 900 current periodical titles on open shelves. The stack is on four levels (the third being at the reading room level) and has a capacity of about 200,000 volumes. It contains twenty double carrells on each level, and is equipped with telephones and a loudspeaker system. The whole wing is air-conditioned. The reading room, 104 by 52 feet, seats 183 readers, — 28 at desks, 92 at table seats, and 63 in easy chairs. The bold use of colours — blue, black, beige, and red-orange, — is a notable feature, and great care has been taken to secure proper matching. The ceiling has acoustic tiling, with flush fluorescent lighting, and the floor is covered with sheet rubber matching the tones of the furniture (which was specially designed). There is a rare book room with its own reserved area in the stack for 4,000 volumes, and a conference room to seat 12 persons. The writer recommends that ample allowance be made for work rooms when planning a library.

6370 Southern University libraries during the Civil War, Benjamin Edward Powell. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (3) November 1956, 250-254, 259. illus.

Only two university libraries, those of Alabama and Louisiana, were actually destroyed or completely dispersed during the war. Their total holdings were fewer than 10,000 vols. Georgia had about 8,000 vols. in 1863 when the university closed, but the library continued to function and was intact when classes were resumed in 1866. The Mississippi University Library came through unscathed suffering more from dirt daubers than from Union forces. North Carolina moved its books from Smith Hall to Old East and being relatively inaccessible were not damaged by troops. South Carolina U.L. lost only 97 vols. in the great fire of Columbia but the State library of some 25,000 vols. and many valuable private collections were lost. Tennessee's 5,000 vols. were somewhat dissipated mainly from neglect but the library was largely re-assembled in 1866 when classes were resumed. Virginia remained active during the war and the stock was neat and in good condition at the end.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

6371 Nordisk kulturarbeid i Paris : glimt fra Det nordiske bibliotekets virksomhet. [The work of the Bibliothèque Nordique in Paris]. Johannes Bygstad. *Bibliotek og Forskning Årbok*, 5, 1956, 47-60. 2 photos.

(See LSA 3394). The main function of the library is to offer study facilities

for the students at the Sorbonne University. Since the creation of the Institute of Scandinavian studies in 1909, the Institute and the library have co-operated in the work of spreading knowledge of Scandinavian and Finnish languages and literatures in France. The library is open to the public for three hours each day and is visited by 3,500 persons each year. New premises are under construction and should be completed by 1958. There will be a reading room for 55 persons, two auditoriums for the new music collection started in 1954, and a conference hall and offices. It is hoped that increased grants will be made by the governments to promote the work for better understanding of Scandinavian culture in France.

6372 The Central information service [of the Central Electricity Authority]. *Electricity*, 9 (12) December 1956, 399-402. Illus.

The service was set up in the early days of nationalisation and has two departments, a central library and a technical information service. The Central library provides a loan service to the whole industry with requests routed via Area Boards and Divisions. The stock numbers 15,000 vols. and issues last year were 20,000. There is a special collection of textbooks for students pursuing approved courses who may borrow up to six textbooks for a maximum of six months in any year. About 1,000 employees use the scheme. Sub-libraries exist at Horsley Towers and Buxton Training centres and Leatherhead Research Laboratories. The Technical information service checks several hundred sci-tech journals and prepares a fortnightly *Digest* of abstracts amounting to 3,000 in a year. The *Digest* has a circulation of 1,200. Translations are also made when required. A selected list of recent accessions is included in this issue.

6373 Unfamiliar libraries I: Chetham's Library, Hilda Lofthouse. *Book Collector*, 5 (4) Winter 1956, 323-330. Facsimis.

Humphrey Chetham (1580-1653) in his last will of 1651 left his fortune to endow a school for 40 boys and six libraries, five of them in churches and chapels, in Manchester. The sixth library was Chetham's Library, founded in 1653. Books were to remain in the library, many were chained, but could be used by "scholars and others". In 1654 the College House was bought and repairs made; books were bought and many gifts received from 1655 onwards. During the 17th and 18th centuries the library was well known and much used, but by 1850 the funds were no longer sufficient. With the establishment of the Public Library, Chetham's Library restricted its purchases to the arts, especially history and topography; today it specialises in the history of the north-west of England. There are 65,000 books and mss. Brief notes on outstanding mss., incunabula and fine printing are given. The most famous manuscript is the *Flores Historiarum* of Matthew Paris of the 13-14th century, a part of which is reproduced in the article. The Library acts as the Lancashire and Cheshire Centre for the National Register of Archives. Private libraries have come to the library from John Byrom (1692-1763) poet, James Orchard Halliwell (broadsides and ballads), John Radcliffe (1845-1911) (heraldry and genealogy), W. A. Tonge, and John Harland.

6374 Library provision for all levels in an industrial firm: a case study: I. The educational programme, D. G. A. Sanders. II. Library provision, D. J. Foskett. *N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers*, (8) July 1956. 9 p.

The Metal Box Co. Ltd. has 36 factories in different parts of the U.K. Unskilled, skilled, scientific, and administrative staff are employed. Many attend

day release classes or study for specialist certificates. The library can play an important part in the general educational level of the employees. A personal service by direct messenger is necessary at times for commercial information. The research division has a specialist library for scientists and engineers. This division has an abstracting service. Other publications are : *Information letter*, Market notes, Technical communications, Information reports, and Shop surveys. Reading lists are supplied on request. All new members of staff are encouraged to visit the library.

6375 Third All Hyderabad Library Conference : special libraries conference, presidential address, R. S. Parkhi. *Granthalaya*, 2 (7-8) August-September 1956. 8 p.

Special libraries require special techniques in order that information may be circulated to the quarter where it will be of most use with the minimum of delay. Specific classification is needed to isolate micro units of thought, based on Ranganathan's idea of an "apupa" arrangement. The functions of the Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre are described and ideas for future national co-operation for special libraries throughout India are outlined, on the lines of developments in the U.S.A. and the U.K.

6376 Roma — Biblioteca della Società italiana per l'organizzazione internazionale : funzionamento. [Library of the Italian Society for International Law]. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (1) January-February 1956, 79-80.

The library, specialising in books and journals relating to international law, has recently been opened to the public. It is an official repository for the publications of the United Nations and issues a three-monthly bulletin of new accessions.

6377 Milano — Biblioteca del Museo Teatrale alla Scala : apertura al pubblico. [Milan — Opening of the Scala Library to the public]. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (2-3) March-June 1956, 208-209.

The Library, specialising in the field of the opera, was opened to the public on 12 May. To the original stock of 4,000 works, were added the libraries of Renato Simoni (30,000) and Ruggero Ruggeri. It is divided into three parts, theatre, criticism and literature, to which is added a collection of libretti, periodicals and works of reference. The catalogues by author, subject, name of musicians and title are in course of preparation.

6378 Medical librarianship in Japan. [Personal impressions, in a letter to the Editor]. Lora-Frances Davis. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 44 (4) October 1956, 486-488.

6379 Utvidgad industriell bibliotekstjänst ? [Broadening the scope of industrial library service ?]. Einar Selander. *Biblioteksbladet*, 41 (9) 1956, 646-649.

Generally library service is concerned with literature for leisure time occupation : for general or special educational purposes and for recreation. But to those engaged in the trades, in commerce or industry, commercial and technical

literature is a work implement to maintain contact with current development and help in solving the daily problems of production. In Sweden only about 70 industrial enterprises have their own libraries, this being a very low figure in relation to the number of large concerns. Small industrial firms may either purchase the books they need or borrow them from the libraries of the institutes of technology, but in either case it is difficult for them to find exactly the literature they need. To relieve the present situation it would seem an advisable beneficial measure to create an industrial library service reaching all industries.

6380 The Library of foreign literature, M. Rudomino. *Bibliotekar' (USSR)* (3) March 1956, 32-40. Photo.

The library was organised in 1921 at the Neo-philological institute and quickly became independent. In 1928 the Communist party decreed that the most active members should master foreign languages, and so branches were established in factories, parks of culture and rest. In its 35 years the library has provided 3m. services, including classes to teach the Latin alphabet and 'international evenings' with authors of many countries. From 1948 it began to organise extra book-stock for the natural and technical sciences, and this now contains 210,000 books and journals, including 25,000 foreign periodicals from 48 countries, half on natural science and agriculture. It is strong on folksongs and folklore of the last 200 years, and on accounts of Russian artistic literature in foreign languages, on the history of foreign culture from 1600 and on foreign art (50,000 in Russian and others in 28 languages); it has a vast collection of reproductions, a collection of 6,000 books on Shakespeare, and 100,000 books from the Peoples' democracies; in 1938 it received 1,000 books from the Spanish democratic republic, and lately has begun to collect eastern literature intensively. Exchanges are made with Czechoslovakia, France, England and others, and from 1956 it will receive a cross-section of all fundamental foreign scientific work, for every foreign work received into the libraries of the Union will be reported to it. At present it contains about 2m. books in 62 languages, with 5m. cards in its catalogues, alphabetical, systematic, personal, subject and periodical, and it has many indexes. There are 20,000 readers; it has special reading rooms for science and general politics and a whole department of 60,000 books of foreign art. In 1946 its interlibrary loans went to 143 places; in 1956 to 956 places in 196 towns; but its work there is hindered by the paucity of microfilm apparatus in the recipient libraries. There is a branch of the library at the Foreign publishing house, which co-operates in circulating lists; in 1955 another branch was opened at Kiev with 1,300 readers, and there is a close connection with Lvov; with help from other great libraries, 904 peripheral libraries received information for 20,000 inquiries. The *Quarterly summary (series A and B)* of new foreign books will, from 1956, have chapter headings translated into Russian; from 1950 a quarterly index of German publications has been made; from 1956 an index of the general-political literature of England, France and the USA, from 1955 an index of the world's philological literature, and other publications, are in progress; from 1945 to 1953 translations of Russian writers into foreign languages were listed, especially for anniversaries. There are exhibitions and talks by foreign writers, and since 1938 a dramatic circle; translation seminars are held with the help of gramophones; and every year there is a general conference of readers to ascertain their demands. In the 35 years the library has been moved seven times; at present it is in five different buildings, and a new one is to be finished in 1959 with a store for 5m. books and 12 reading rooms. It has a staff of 250, nearly all with higher education, many polylingual and of long service.

6381 Ten library keys for engineers : systems and services which expedite the search for technical information, Edwin W. Still. *Machine Design*, 28 (15) July 26 1956, 58-65. Diagsr.

No matter how experienced an engineer may be, he can always find more experience in a library provided that he has the keys. An elementary introduction describes and discusses : card catalogues, classification systems, indexes to periodicals, abstracts, bibliographies, reference books, personal assistance by the librarian, interlibrary loans, microfilm and Photostats, and the United States Atomic Energy Commission Industrial Information Depositories.

6382 America's oldest medical library : the Pennsylvania Hospital, Kathryn S. Thompson. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 44 (4) October 1956, 428-430.

The origin of this library was the gift of a book from the English physician John Fothergill in 1762, "for the Benefit of the Young Students in Physic". The following year it was decided to use some of the students' fees for establishing a library. In 1774 Dr. J. C. Lettsom was appointed agent for the selection of medical books in London. The first catalogue, published in 1790, listed 528 books (the total is now 17,448). By 1807 the library had to be moved to a larger room. It contains many classic early medical works, signed presentation copies of books by famous staff physicians such as Rush, Beaumont and Wistar, historical documents of the Hospital (many written by Benjamin Franklin), and some anatomical paintings and obstetrical casts presented by Dr. Fothergill. In 1829 a new catalogue was published, which was the work of William Malin, a self-taught Englishman who was the first true "librarian". The library also owes much to Dr. Francis R. Packard, an enthusiastic bibliophile who in the 1920's re-organised the library on modern lines, and formed an association of the Friends of the Library in 1939, and to whose memory the reading room of the modern part of the Library is dedicated.

6383 Relation of librarian to nursing school staff, Mary Morrissey. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, 44 (4) October 1956, 452-454.

The author views the rôle of the librarian in a nursing school in the light of a "mother" to a "family". Her responsibility does not end with the mere supply of information, but as a lay person she can do much to promote harmony and good relations all round, and generally to assist in reaching the common goal of teaching professional nursing. Moreover, by virtue of her different educational background she is in a position to draw attention to the possible dangers of too great concentration on technical skill only.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : General surveys

6384 De ontwikkeling van de openbare bibliotheken. [The development of public libraries]. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (4) July-August 1956, 81-90.

This memorandum by the Public Libraries Committee of IFLA is a study of the fundamental factors influencing the development of public libraries. Topics discussed are : function in society, finance, clientele, supervision, management, rôle of the government, exchange of collections, location, funds and control, staff problems, legislation, library associations and administration. (See also LSA 6209).

6385 Public libraries, Lionel R. McColvin. *Books* (305) October-November 1956, 210-214.

Outlines the democratic establishment and purpose of genuine public libraries as seen in Great Britain, Scandinavia and the USA compared with the propaganda motives or other controls seen in such countries as Belgium, Holland, Ireland, Spain, Italy and the USSR. Brief comments are made on the progress towards democratic libraries in Switzerland, Holland, Italy, France, Germany, West Indies, Gold Coast, India, and Latin America.

6386 The public library and the community in Africa and Asia, P. G. M. G. Mahindasa. *Malayan Lib. Group Newsl.*, 1 (5) July 1956, 97-104.

In a series of extracts from a talk given in Penang, brief notes are provided of library developments in Nigeria, Gold Coast, South and Central Africa, Uganda, Egypt, Algeria, India, Burma, Pakistan, Ceylon and Indonesia.

6387 La lecture publique en Algérie. [The public library in Algeria]. Germaine Lebel. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, (2) 1956, 45-59.

A National Library was founded in Algeria in 1835. The main drawback to fuller development of library services has been lack of funds. As literacy has increased with the development of general education since 1944, so the demand for libraries has increased too. The main libraries in Algeria are described and the widening scope of library services is explained. A great deal of work yet remains to be done.

6388 Biblioteksdirektørens foredrag. [Director of the Danish libraries speech]. Robert L. Hansen. *Bogens Verden*, 38 (6-7) October-November 1956, 294-303.

This survey of the present state of the public libraries given at the annual conference of the Danish Library Association deals with : The increased use of the public libraries ; the establishment of the Danish School of Librarianship, a special institution which has superseded the State Library School ; the postponing till 1957 of the promised revision of the Public Library Act comprising proposals for increased state grants ; the provision of gramophone libraries ; the shortage of space with special reference to modern Finnish library architecture ; the effects of this autumn's propaganda week for children's literature and the necessity of adequate collections of children's books both in public libraries and in the schools ; the establishment of modern libraries in Greenland under the leadership of a professional librarian.

6389 Lecture publique rurale et urbaine, 1954. [Town and country public libraries, 1954]. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, (2) 1956, 7-20.

About 27 million people, two-thirds of the population of France, live in over 37,700 Communes of less than 15,000 inhabitants. There are only 700 municipal libraries in the country. These people for the most part therefore do not have free access to books. Since 1945, 18 Departments have formed Central Lending Libraries serving rather less than one quarter of the communes. These Central Libraries supply the communes with books, leaving boxes of books at the Town Hall or the School. The efficacy of the service depends a great deal on the

willingness of the teacher who supervises the books deposited. The Central Libraries hold from 30,000 to 50,000 volumes in stock. Deposit libraries hold from 20-400 books which are changed three times each year. The service is restricted through lack of both funds and personnel but the expansion is well received by the public, and slow but continuous progress is being made.

6390 Arbeiterbildung und Arbeiterbibliotheken. [Workers' education and workers' libraries]. Othmar Feyl. *Bibliothekar*, 10 (9) September 1956, 503-511. Illus. Bibliog.

A description of the growth of public and trade union libraries in Germany between 1825 and 1918.

6391 Public libraries in New South Wales, Alan Towsey. [In English]. *Bibliotheken*, 41 (11) November 1956, 336-338.

During the last century libraries were started by private persons, committees or voluntary organisations and were usually part of a School of Arts. Such libraries were both for reference and home reading. With the coming of radio and the cinema, the Schools of Arts went out of fashion and the libraries were neglected and soon out-of-date. In 1938 the N.S.W. Government passed a Library Act which laid down that if any municipality or shire adopted the act to set up a public library it would receive a subsidy in proportion to the size of the population to be served together with help from the Public Library of N.S.W. in Sydney. The latter is controlled by a Library Board responsible to the government; it also acts as a training centre for librarians. The local council supplies the building and equipment and employs a permanent librarian. An expert from the Public Library of N.S.W. advises on location and organisation; the initial bookstock is usually obtained from the central P.L. The local library is a department of the local government and is financed by the levying of a special rate — a fraction of a penny in the pound — plus the government subsidy. A charge may be made for fiction but only a few libraries do so. Reference books and children's books must be available free of charge. A committee of about 15 citizens administers the library. Vacancies on the committee are advertised in the press and any adult citizen may apply to be appointed. Details are given of the committee's work. Where municipalities or shires have a very small population they may combine with nearby areas to form a regional library. Bookmobiles are sometimes used to cater for outlying areas. A few Schools of Arts have survived and maintain excellent up-to-date libraries quite independent of the Library Act.

6392 Public libraries in Western Nigeria : a general survey, S. B. Aje. *WALA News*, 2 (3) August 1956, 78-84.

In the western region almost all towns of average size have what is called a "reading room" or library. These rooms were established during the last war as agencies for the dissemination of war information and news. They are generally the property of the local government authorities, whose attitude as regards funds is often that the library is non-revenue earning and should not claim any significant portion of the funds. This has led to neglect of staffs. Libraries have become autonomous and since 1950 have remained unsupervised. There is generally only one person in each library, libraries have become dingy, bookstocks poor and the librarians are dissatisfied with conditions. The public

may be categorised under different grades. Most of the reading public seek information rather than recreative reading. It is suggested that the provision of light literature will stimulate the desire to read. A regional central library is to be established and work has already begun on the acquisition of books.

6393 Public libraries in the Philippines, Severino I. Velasco. *Ind. Lib.*, 11 (1) June 1956, 11-19. Photos.

Library services are provided by four independent agencies : the Bureau of Public Libraries, Manila City Libraries, Bureau of Public Schools' reading centres, and USIS libraries. Libraries under the Bureau of Public Libraries are organised as a national service. The national library is also a public library, national archives, a copyright office, and administrator of the marriage law. The divisions of the Bureau are described, both as they were organised formerly, and as they will be under re-organisation which combines the Municipal Libraries and Extension divisions, and the abolition of the Research and Bibliography division to make a new Bibliography and Union Catalogue division. Until 1949 the City of Manila confined its service to the city ; service outside has been slow under a "permissive" act. From 1916-1921 four provincial libraries were established. Extension work acquired its own department in 1945 and a Municipal Libraries division was created in 1947 ; today there are 31 provincial libraries, a number of city, municipal and village libraries, and deposit stations.

6394 Les bibliothèques publiques dans la République populaire de Pologne. [Public libraries in Poland]. *Cahiers*, 9 (3) March 1955, 29-33.

The first public library was opened in Warsaw in 1858. A few learned libraries and progressive men helped to diffuse ideas and books. The library movement did not gain government approval, but in the 1930s many localities voted money independently. Warsaw Public Library had $\frac{1}{2}$ m. books in 1939, many branches and provided courses, but was burnt by the Germans and only a part of the stock looted has been recovered. Rural libraries are now established by law. There are three types of library : municipal, canton, which help the smallest libraries in their work and buy their stock for them, and village. 50% of the stock is literature ; economics and agriculture are the favourite scientific subjects ; travel books are popular, and there are many books for the newly-literate. Children are especially well provided for. Competitions are held for the appreciation of literature and there are annual readers' meetings in the towns. Publishing houses have been ordered to print masses of books for the libraries. There are five training schools.

6395 Vrije Bibliotheken in Kaap de Goede Hoop. [Public libraries in Cape Province]. D. C. J. Jongens-Jörg. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (3) May-June 1956, 63-67.

Public libraries in Cape Province are reorganised by the new governmental regulations of 1955. This reorganisation sponsors audio-visual units in these libraries. The five objectives of the public libraries are : (i) information, (ii) aesthetic appreciation, (iii) education, (iv) research, (v) recreation. Regional libraries assure the co-ordination between the central office and the public libraries all over the Province. Existing libraries are given a period of 5 years to adopt the new regulations. This organisation is primarily for the 3 million whites and receives an amount of £300,000 of the governmental budget. The libraries are bound to become the cultural centres of the country [Also in *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (7) July 1956, 195-197].

6396 The challenge ahead : the Library Services Act is only the beginning, Marie D. Loizeaux. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (1) September 1956, 55-57. Illus.

With its passage through the Senate on June 6th 1956, the Library Services Act, after ten years of effort, had passed both Houses of Congress. The basic \$40,000 is authorized to each state immediately and Congress allowed the full \$140,000 for Federal administration of the Act to get the programme under way. Conferences will now be held to discuss legal aspects and other problems in the administration of the Act and to work on finalizing state plans. They will also provide permanent staff, including extension specialists and research analysts, as well as consultants. So the end is just the beginning — to demonstrate what libraries can mean to rural areas.

6397 The \$64,000 question : Federal library aid for Vermont. *Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont*, 52 (2) September 1956, 23-24.

The Library Services Act, which was passed in June 1956, provides for grants for library demonstration purposes in rural areas unserved, or receiving an inadequate library service. Vermont will receive \$64,000 each year for five years. The selection of personnel, books, etc., and the administration of the public libraries concerned rests with the State and its local sub-divisions, rather than with the Federal Government.

6398 The Carnegie Corporation and the library renaissance in the South, Robert M. Lester. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (3) November 1956, 255-259.

The rebirth of the South dates from 1885-90 when Carnegie buildings began to appear and continued to do so for the next 30 years. The South, however, for a long time were too busy repairing the devastation of the Civil War to provide libraries at public expense, and so availed themselves less of Carnegie funds than did other parts of the country. Development was due to combined effort on the part of enlightened librarians aided by funds given by Carnegie, Rockefeller, Rosenwald, Phelps-Stokes, Jeanes, Slater and Peabody. The Johnson report of 1917 to the Carnegie Corporation diverted funds from the provision of buildings to other fields — library training and service, library programmes and projects, library schools and college and university libraries. Thus the academic awakening in the South began about 1925, when its public and academic libraries became gradually transformed into well established centres of learning.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES : Policy and practice

6399 Bibliotekernes målsætning i dag. [The public libraries' goal today]. Carl Thomsen. *Bogens Verden*, 38 (6-7) October-November 1956, 322-326.

The goal of the public libraries to-day is not only as hitherto to give free access to the best possible selection of books and, when asked for, assistance to the readers. It is not only to reflect the development which takes place in society but primarily to contribute actively to this development by promoting the reading which will make people take part in the work against conformity and passivity — the great dangers of the age of technology and mass-media.

**6400 Die Volksbücherei und ihre Leser : zum Kapitel Büchereisozio-
logie.** [The public library and its readers : library sociology]. Gustav Sichel-
schmidt. *Kulturarbeit*, 8 (11) 1956, 219-220.

The sociology of library users has not been developed. A division of readers according to modern sociological ideas would be useful for statistical purposes. Although today culture is not confined to any one class of society, the general level is so low that the work of public libraries is of the greatest importance. They must seize the chance offered by more leisure.

6401 Het schoorsteenstel, G. A. van Riemsdijk. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (8) August 1956, 231-241.

Two statuettes, Amor and Psyche, often stand on each side of the clock in older Dutch homes. In his metaphor, the author sees the public library as the clock with the head of the branch library on one side and the special department librarian on the other. He describes the organisation facets of the functions of each official and what may be expected of the ideal executive.

6402 La lecture publique et l'école. [The public library and the school] Pierre Breillat. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, (2) 1956, 27-44.

The provision of books for public reading is traced from its beginnings at the time of the Revolution. This service was linked with the supply of books in schools. The collections were often housed in the school, the aim being to encourage adults to continue their reading. The new decree of 1945 lent impetus to the development of adult services, but these are mainly still housed in the schools and depend on the goodwill of the local teacher who looks after them if they are to function successfully. A survey of the popularity of the new services is given.

6403 Lecture urbaine et lecture rurale. [Reading in the town and in the country]. Paule Masson. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, (2) 1956, 61-78.

In November 1950 a new open access branch library was opened in a suburb of the town of Albi. It met with immediate success and issued over 4,000 books in the first year although only open for two hours each week. As the town expands it is hoped that branches will be opened in other areas. Also in 1945, in the country area of Tarn, a scheme for a Central Lending Library was inaugurated. 320 Communes and 80 hamlets are visited thrice yearly by the 'bibliobus', which deposits cases of books. The bus also carries stock from which additional material can be chosen. A comparison between urban and rural reading trends is given.

6404 The county library service to new towns, L. V. Paulin. *County News*., (15) November 1956, 8-11.

The 14 new towns in Britain erected under the New Towns Act of 1946 vary in population from 10,000 to 80,000 ; some are entirely new, others have been grafted on to small towns of 6,000-20,000 population. County libraries seek to serve these new towns and are finding it very difficult to provide an adequate service for lack of suitable premises and the rate of growth of the population. In theory one central library with branches seem desirable, but

the principle of town planning which has created neighbourhood units of 5-10,000 population makes this provision less suitable because it leads to a proliferation of resources. Several plans for buildings have been postponed owing to the economic situation ; in other plans the library will have to share premises with colleges of further education, technical colleges, health centres, etc. Central and regional libraries have been planned on a basis of approximately 6,000 sq. ft. per 40,000 population.

6405 The family book service : the development of an idea, Evan MacGillivray. *County Newsl.*, (14) May 1956, 6-12.

Orkney with its 26 inhabited islands has a population of 21,000. The main difficulties to the provision of a good library service have been the weakness of the bookcentre due to lack of helpers and the frequent change of teachers, the small units of population, and the fact that a travelling library is only suitable for the main island of Orkney with its population of 8,000. Postal service to individuals led to the extension of the method to provide a family book service by post or with the aid of the travelling shops. Twelve or more books are sent in a strong hardboard and fibre box for a period of not more than two months and may be returned earlier. Transport is paid both ways. The strong points of this service are : regularity ; requests are supplied ; books are kept in excellent condition because they are delivered and collected at the door ; there are no losses ; and there is direct control from headquarters. North Ronaldsay was tried first with advance publicity, radio news and a personal visit. 53 out of the 56 families have enrolled and whereas in 1949-53 only 176 books were issued from the school centre, during its first year, 4,020 books or 23 per head have been issued through the family service. On the larger island of Sanday, 85% of families have enrolled. As the service has grown so it has come to take first place and many changes have been made at headquarters. Many of the old-style records have been discarded and very few are used now. The success of the scheme has created the problem of increasing the bookstock to a figure of four books per head to meet the fact that since books requested by readers are not immediately recalled from other readers there is at present some delay in meeting these requests.

6406 Rochester Public Libraries, R. J. Marsh. *Kent News Letter*, 2 (5) June 1956.

The library was founded in 1887 to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee by a public subscription of £600. In 1893 a ballot of electors voted in favour of adopting the Public Libraries Act. The Council decided to work with a maximum rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the £. The newly-constituted library opened in October 1894 for 13 hours a week. In 1898-99 stock totalled 22,676, readers 1,748 and total cost £171. In 1904 a new librarian was appointed at £52 a year ; £20 was spent on newspapers and £36 on books ; an assistant worked two evenings a week and was paid $\frac{1}{6}$ a week out of the fines. Open access began in 1915. In 1923-24 issues had reached 49,197 ; total expenditure £321 ; £90 on books. By 1935-36 the expenditure was still below £1,000, issues nearly 120,000, readers 6,632 and stock 12,823. The first trained librarian was appointed in March 1939. In 1956-57 the total net expenditure is estimated at £14,890 ; books and bindings £5,070. Issues in 1955 amounted to nearly 400,000 ; population 44,000. There is urgent need for a new Central Library and branch libraries.

6407 Technical library ; service for Sheffield's steel industry, Philip Colehan. *Iron and steel*, **29** (9) August 1956, 102-103. Photograph.

A brief review of resources and services provided.

6408 Libraries and local history, G. A. Carter. *Librarian*, **45** (7) August 1956, 129-132, **45** (8) September 1956, 160-164.

An account of the formation and building up of the Warrington Local History Collection, including some examples of the practical use of such collections. As well as purely local works, all books should be collected which contain background material on particular aspects of local history. Archives and manuscripts should also be collected, but must be kept in a strong room, and should be in the care of an archivist. A photo-copying service should also be available. Deeds and charters may be stored in ventilated cardboard boxes. It is recommended that books and some manuscripts be bound, pamphlets be stitched in manilla covers and stored in boxes, photographs, illustrations and broadsides be kept flat in manilla folders and then in boxes, and that maps be bound. Besides normal cataloguing, books and manuscripts should be thoroughly indexed by names, people and places to assist in finding abstruse references.

6409 Book force, E. A. Savage. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, **58** (9) September 1956, 327-331.

The strength of a library's bookstock lies in adequate selection, but it is subject strength which provides the full impact. Under-representation or scattered representation of subject groups are common faults, and so, too, are lack of personal service and inadequate book display.

6410 Public library charges, Philip M. Whiteman. *Lib. Rev.*, (120) Winter 1956, 545-549.

(See LSA 4331). If public libraries are to be considered as *free* services then there is no justification on any count for making charges for fines (which are illegal, except for the recent local acts : Coventry Corporation Act, 1954 ; London County Council (General Powers) Act 1955 ; and Leeds Corporation Act, 1956), reservations, interlibrary loans, registration of readers, and pay collections (existing at Heckmondwike, Montrose, Peebles, Cirencester and Skipton).

6411 The overdue book : important new bye-law, L. White. *North Western Newsl.*, (42) November 1956, 4.

Wallasey P.L. has adopted a new bye-law (approved by the Ministry for a number of libraries for an experimental period) which says that it is an offence, punishable in a Magistrate's Court, to retain a book for more than seven days after a warning notice has been received. If the book is not returned, the reader is liable to a penalty of £1 per day for each day the book is retained. In Wallasey, the first notice is sent 9 weeks after issue, and a final notice a fortnight later. To the remaining few, about 6 per week, the Town Clerk writes, and that letter is followed by the statutory notice from the librarian. The system is based on the belief that with any scale of fines, other than one outrageously penal, books will be returned at approximately the same rate whether overdue circulars are sent or not. First results and publicity indicate that the number of overdue circulars sent out will be reduced by half.

6412 I Problemi della Lettura Pubblica al Congresso dei Bibliotecari. [Problems of the Popular Library at the Librarians' Congress]. V. Carini Dainotti. *Parola*, 39 (7-8) July-August 1956, 232-242.

The Congress at Trieste (12-22 June 1956) was the third since the National Reading Service was set up and the first at which the needs of the Common Man were discussed. Themes discussed included the need for branches in cities and further service points in rural areas ; mobile service : vans *versus* book-boxes ; relationships between area librarians and voluntary organisers of deposit stations and suitable training and incentives for the latter ; possibilities of co-operation and publicity. Discussion was so keen and protracted that further one-day study sessions are to be held in the autumn.

6413 Due grandi realizzazioni. [Two great achievements]. Ettore Apollonj. *Parola*, 39 (9-10) September-October 1956, 317-322. Photos.

The Commune of Milan has published two booklets to mark the post-war reconstruction of the Communal Library, now transferred from the Castle to Palazzo Sormani, and the opening of the Park Library. In *La Biblioteca Comunale di Milano-Palazzo Sormani*, 1956 is described the modern service now available to all citizens, with emphasis on efficient catalogues, quick service, readers' advisers, publicity for recent additions and the welcoming of readers' suggestions and advice in book selection. Decoration, lighting and display are all of the most modern and separate rooms for various types of readers are provided, together with a newsroom and a periodical room with special filing racks of a new type. Other rooms house dictionaries and encyclopaedias and microfilm and microcard readers. There is also a music room with piano, and one of the 18th century halls, with paintings by Il Grechetto, has been set aside as a lecture hall. *La Biblioteca del Parco* describes the Pavilion of Rest given to the city by the Tenth Triennial Exhibition and situated on a low hill in the Montetordo district in a wooded section of the Park. Many local firms contributed to the construction of the pavilion, which is essentially a spiral of glass screens under a tent-like roof-span. There is a bar in addition to the library and other amenities. The cubic bookcases revolve on pivots, card cabinets are in light wood and tables of walnut on tubular supports. The chairs are covered in plastic material.

6414 Mie idee sui posti di prestito. [My ideas on delivery stations]. Sergio Samek Ludovici. *Parola*, 39 (9-10) September-October 1956, 323-330.

An acute and outspoken survey of the problems, peculiar to Italy, facing those who are aware of the vital necessity to the cultural and economic future of the nation of getting a balanced and up-to-date library service to those who live far from the great national libraries or even from medium sized municipal ones. Some heads of great libraries are unaware of the indivisibility of culture and of their broader social obligations while others are hampered by their responsibilities to local authorities. Some of these authorities are too jealous of their autonomy while others are completely indifferent in cultural matters. The Bibliographical Superintendents can play a great part because of their direct responsibility to the Ministry of Education.

6415 Una Collaborazione Esemplare. [An exemplary collaboration]. *Parola*, 39 (7-8) July-August 1956, 286.

In Montù Beccaria, a small commune in the hills around Pavia, a local benefactor, Angelo Vecchi, set up a small popular library and this was thrown open

to the pupils of a local secondary school giving vocational instruction in agriculture. The students wrote brief reports on books they had read and indicated their preferences, which will be used as a guide in future book selection. At a special ceremony at the end of the school year prizes were given for the best work and every student received a book which it was hoped would form the nucleus of a small personal library. It is hoped that this example will be widely followed and the Institution for Popular and Scholastic Libraries will give suitable assistance to every such effort.

6416 Papatoetoe Public Library, M. E. Greenhough. *N. Z. Libs.*, **19** (5) July 1956, 113-120. Photos., plan.

Papatoetoe is a rapidly expanding town with a present population of 10,000. The library is a small part of the new War Memorial building opened October 1955. It is sited in the centre of the shopping area and the library is 30 feet wide and 50 feet long. The main area covers free lending stock but there is also (i) a rental collection (ii) a children's section and (iii) a reference section. The usual furniture and fittings are arranged to give a spacious effect. Soft pliable rattan curtains hang at the sides of the full-length windows. The floor is covered with marbled asphalt tiles, but these are not recommended as they pit badly with the weights of trollies, etc. Fans on the walls blow warm air through the building. The colour scheme is based on large areas of pale colour, offset by smaller areas of deep colour.

6417 Det döda kapitalet. [A dead capital investment]. Bengt Hjelmqvist. *Biblioteksbladet*, **41** (7) 1956, 427-435.

A beautiful library building, well adapted to its purpose and holding a great number of interesting and useful books is dead capital unless the library is adequately staffed to offer good service at times when the public has the opportunity to use it. Circulation figures show great differences attributable to the number of hours kept open between libraries where other factors have been fairly equal. Any library must be available to its readers sufficiently to satisfy their demands, if its material and personal resources are to be fully utilized. Similarly, dead capital may be found in the reference collections of some libraries; e.g., books which more appropriately belong in the lending collection. The absence in many communities of children's departments and trained children's librarians is discussed.

6418 Bibliotekens arbetsorganisation. [The organisation of library work]. Sigurd Möhlenbrock. *Biblioteksbladet*, **41** (8) 1956, 513-158.

Recruitment of trained librarians in Sweden has declined in recent years, and it has therefore become important to achieve more efficient utilization of the working capacity available. Trained librarians should only perform tasks corresponding to their qualifications. Charging and, to a certain extent, cataloguing could be left to office clerks, having received special training for their work. Experiments have been made with new charging methods. Differentiation of duties and positions will provide opportunities for advancement within large libraries, and will also enable librarians to demand salaries commensurate with the qualifications required of them.

6419 Musikalier i folkbiblioteken. [Music in public libraries]. K. G. Wall. *Biblioteksbladet*, 41 (7) 1956, 444-451.

A music library may be established by three stages : (i) "Music at home" which may be performed by relatively untrained amateurs on the piano, fiddle, 'cello, guitar, organ, or recorder and vocal music ; (ii) chamber music of intermediate difficulty — still the kind of music to be played by amateurs ; (iii) more exclusive music to which aesthetic and historical aspects may be applied. Libraries having record collections will also need complete scores for study purposes. Representative composers should be selected from as wide a range as possible. Generally, it is better to purchase original editions than transcriptions or special arrangements.

6420 To improve the work of the mass libraries. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (5) May 1956, 1-8.

In 1955 there were 61,000 mass libraries in the USSR and 33,700 in the RSSR, together with 26,700 village libraries. All of them should be made effective in the work of mass-politics and cultural education, in order that they may be linked with the life of the people. The Kirov library in Sverdlovsk has analysed its readers by trades and has listed their qualifications to aid the planning of technical talks and exhibitions ; other libraries can cater for the specialists in their districts, especially workers on collective farms and machine-and-tractor stations. Between 1951-54 the number of books in mass libraries in the USSR almost doubled and in the RSSR almost quintupled. In 1955, 600,000 duplicates were sent to towns and villages, but they were not always wisely chosen, Kalinin district library received three copies of the Scientific notes of the Oriental institute, in 8 volumes, which have not been issued once. In 1956 the Ministry of culture reduced the towns' bookfund and increased those of the villages. Each library should specialise in a subject, but juniors are compiling catalogues imperfectly. Some authorities overlap, e.g. Andreevok village in the Ulyanov region of Omsk has 600 people and three libraries : a village one of 3,928 v., a collective-farm one of 694 v., and the machine station one of 2,300 v. Many village libraries have 1,000 readers, many others only 200. There are over 50,000 library workers in the RSSR mass libraries, 27,500 of them are village workers. 79% of the former and 70% of the latter have higher education ; but in the district departments there are still many workers without higher education in spite of the institutes which take 4,000 correspondence course students every year and the short courses that are held.

6421 The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Gorki district library, E. Tomasova. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (6) June 1956, 39-43. Photo.

The library was formed by merging the 300,000 books of the town library, the 200,000 of the Nizhni Novgorod governmental university library, and some others. The town library consisted of the books of the former Military academy (organised at the end of the nineteenth century), of the Ecclesiastical seminary (founded under Peter I), of former landowners' country houses (especially the Mel'nikov-Pecher collection) and of a collection given 1900-1910 by A. M. Gorki. During the war there was added the Lyubomirov collection on the 17th century history of the Volga district, Georgian literature, the Gorki district, and unique copies of early printed books. The annual intake is now 50,000 books and 455 journals and 135 newspapers ; the total stock is 1,978,000 v. In its first years the stock was being organised ; there were few readers and only

three reading rooms and no home lending. In 1934 a methods office was added and in 1936 interlibrary loans were started; now there are 22,110 readers and an annual issue of 900,000. Among the readers there are 1,000 scientific workers, 2,130 engineers, 1,150 doctors and lawyers and agronomists, 2,015 middle-school teachers, 500 of the staff of district institutions, 1,285 workers, hundreds of other specialists and 11,000 students. There are two issue-points; one with 45,000 v. has one room with 52 seats at individual tables for scientific workers and another with 110 seats for specialists; the other issue-point holds standard works for young students. There are three correlated subscription-points issuing 233,000 v. to 9,000 home readers. The subsidiary library has more than 50,000 v. constantly renewed and has up-to-date generalised catalogues and lists of special local interest. The bibliographical workroom, with its staff of six specialists is across the corridor; it issues a bulletin of new books twice weekly; regional and village librarians are greatly helped by lists, and the mass libraries are helped by large exhibitions and readers' conferences and lectures by special local authors; the office participated especially in the 1955 popularisation of technical books in the English language, and it conducted 66 tours into the regions and 7 interregional conferences. Of the staff, 22 have library training, 11 fairly specialised; many have worked in the library for its whole existence, and at present 11 are studying in the technical schools and elsewhere.

6422 Towards the question of rationalising the use of a book-repository, A. Cherkashin, E. Volyanskaya and V. Pushkar. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (6) June 1956, 44-45.

The methods office of the Lenin library in 1954 elaborated an *Instruction on library technique for district, territorial and republican libraries*, in which a system of arrangement by size-and-inventory is recommended. But in the Korolenko library at Kharkov there has been for 70 years a system of arrangement by size-and-ordinal; it is convenient and saves time. The newly-arrived literature is entered on a summary register under headings, such as 'book', 'music', 'patent'. Each item is given a running number stamped on the last page. The inventory contains six particulars (date of transfer, the running number, the ordinal number, account number, price and remarks) instead of fifteen; no blank numbers are allowed, and the duplicates, discovered through the catalogue, are marked in pencil on the upper left-hand corner of the cover and initialled. The books are then sorted according to size: in 1952 six heights of books were standardised (127, 167, 202, 222, 262 and 292 mm.) instead of three (up to 20 cm., over 26 cm. and between), for this allows for closer adjustment of shelves. Finally, every book is entered into the location catalogue, each volume of which will contain 1,000 entries, ordinally numbered and with particulars of author and title and remarks, inventory number, date of entry to the library, price, checking and so on, and an enumeration of all duplicates. The system eliminates entry upon the cards of the alphabetic catalogue, and ensures that all duplicates have the same location number and stand together on the shelves even if they have different inventory numbers — an important matter in big libraries with perhaps 50 duplicates of a single textbook, acquired at different times.

6423 To improve the bibliographical inquiry service, I. Vatsadze. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (7) July 1956, 30-33.

Every day the Lenin library answers questions of all kinds from 9,000 libraries in all parts of Russia. The service needs both extension and discrimination.

Some answers would be useful to many other libraries, for instance 'Meshcherskov lowland' (250 titles for Ryazan), 'Reinforced concrete construction' (460 titles for the lecturer in mining construction at Tomsk institute), the 'Floodplain of the Oka' (273 titles), the 'History of mining and metallurgy in Russia up to 1917' (1,138 titles). In contrast there are answers of little general interest, the 'Translation of a French historical monograph published in 1662' (Orel) or the 'Register of the South Russian agricultural society' (Odessa). The Lenin library is big enough to have specialists to compile duplicated lists on, say, 'Internal politics of the USSR' or the questions from radio amateurs (and indeed from 1955 on whole sciences like philology). But then many of the questions could be settled at the local libraries, for instance, 'Chekhov's journey to Sakhalin' (Karaganda), 'List of the publications of Dickens' (Baku), 'Health defects and the healthy family in a socialist community' (Ryazan), 'Abolishing the antagonism of town and country' (Kirov), the 'Caspian sea' (Georgia). And booklists should be published to solve students' exercises; requests came from Ashkhabad, Erevan, Samarkand, Kishinev, Voronezh and other university towns on the 'Problem of the positive (polozhitelnyi) hero in Soviet literature' and 'Agrarian reform in the Polish peoples' democracy'; but, of course, correspondence students in small villages are in a difficult position. Then the Lenin library does have relations with the University faculty of history and the Institute of historical archives, the Central agricultural library, the Public historical library, the Ministry of education library and the Central polytechnic library, and some of the questions should have been sent to them, for instance, 'Leucocyte reactions', 'Ore dusts' (the Mineral products institute at Kirov), 'Tamping of shot-holes' (VNITOMASH at Kharkov), 'Hollowing of sugar-beet' (Kirgiz agricultural institute), 'Dalmatian camomile' (Dubna experimental station) or foreign translations. And sometimes students ask two libraries at the same time quite unnecessarily. More care should be taken in formulating the questions with full details.

6424 Greater consideration for readers, G. Lvovski. *Bibliotekar'* (USSR), (3) March 1956, 9-12.

In a number of village libraries absence of attention to small details means that readers do not get as good a service as they should. For example, one has a good bookstock but no publicity; another closes too early on Sunday evenings; one makes too frequent calls on the regional library and interferes with work there; in other instances the library is closed while the librarian attends school or goes to a factory to give readings-aloud, or attends the village soviet. Elsewhere there are books but no shelves; fine portraits but no panels for posters and book exhibits. Some collective farms are millionaires yet the value of the library goes unheeded. A plea is made for the minimum of essential furniture and fittings.

6425 The logic of librarianship: résumé of address by C. R. "Skip" Graham, at Ontario Library Association Conference banquet, May 15, 1956. *Ontario Lib. Rev.*, 40 (3) August 1956, 144.

Librarians have to whittle away at the mountain of ignorance which menaces the world. Formal education has failed; libraries, having no curriculum to adhere to, have a wonderful opportunity to stimulate people to think. Louisville P.L. has a very busy AV department and two radio stations. A telephone-wire network is used to send AV programmes to schools and hospitals. Forty

programmes can be sent out simultaneously. Every branch library has its own record collection and there are 1,500 film titles in the libraries. There is close co-operation with colleges, art galleries and similar agencies, who in their turn promote the library. Before people had their own TV sets, hundreds of people used to sit before big sets installed in each branch library. Since then circulation figures have increased 40% and the proportion of non-fiction to fiction has changed from 60 : 40 to 70 : 30.

6426 Intellectual freedom, Ralph E. McCoy. *I.L.A. Record*, 10 (2) October 1956, 30-32.

The Library Bill of Rights was adopted by the American Library Association in 1948. It has its origin in the basic tenets of American democracy and in philosophic declarations on intellectual freedom made by such men as Socrates and John Milton. The writer explains some of the problems in attempting to follow these principles in the practice of book selection. He deals with the provision of books on political and economic ideas, propaganda in libraries, books contemptuous of minority religious and racial groups, and the question of obscenity. He ends with five suggestions to librarians to meet the criticisms which may come in trying to apply the principles of the Library Bill of Rights.

6427 A Retrospect, William D. Hassett. *Bull. Free Lib. Comm. Vermont*, 52 (2) September 1956, 24-27.

A historical outline of the Northfield Free Public Library which was dedicated in 1896. Various anecdotes concerning previous librarians, borrowers and donors are included.

6428 Be an exhibitionist, William H. Lowry and Clarence S. Paine. *Lib. J.*, 81 (19) November 1 1956, 2511-2513. Illus.

An account of a publicity campaign by the Oklahoma City Libraries. Readers were attracted to a "Library services fair" by giving gift certificates to some of those who attended. After having seen the exhibits at the fair organised parties were conducted round the library, concluding at the New Patron registration desk.

6429 The trend towards mechanization in libraries, Melvin J. Voigt. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 193-205. References.

Any operation not performed by the human mind can be considered to be mechanized; a narrower definition involves the use of a machine. Automation, strictly speaking, describes a self-regulatory operation, but it is used in the broader sense of a sequence of small operations without human control, or of developments involving the use of computer machines. The trend towards library mechanization is not new but librarians have usually adapted rather than invented machines. As machines have grown more specialized more adaptation has been necessary, while some librarians like R. R. Shaw, have shown inventive ability in producing such devices as the photocharger and the rapid selector. Scientific management would seek to apply mechanization to library operations, but many of these operations, e.g. cataloguing, which are apparently repetitive, could not be more highly mechanized without radical change. It is often difficult to decide when a machine should take over a repetitive job, and scientific

management is not synonymous with the adoption of machines for every library process ; one of the difficulties is that, once adopted, a mechanical method is not easily changed. Mechanization of information storage includes microtext, but this is not faultless and the use of computers for storage is hampered by the need for coding and predicting a pattern of use. Machines promise more in the field of locating information, especially for complicated searching, e.g. in patents or technical reports. Complicated searching problems occur in the humanities as well as in the sciences but most library operations seem to offer little scope for automation ; a computer might not secure ease of access to information or quick retrieval of it. Communication developments, a part of mechanization, might, however, by providing information at a distance, affect cataloguing and reference work.

6430 Library communication systems, Scott Adams. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 206-215. References.

Such systems include the conveyance of (i) administrative information to control library services, (ii) information from the library's resources to give reference service, (iii) information recorded in those resources to give lending service. The devices considered include the telephone, with its adaptations for internal communication and public address, the TelAutograph for the transmission of handwritten messages, and visible signalling devices or annunciators. Closed-system television has been the subject of a brief experiment in 1952 at the Library of Congress. U.S. libraries have been conservative in developing internal communication systems, but bolder in the field of interlibrary communication. The latter is a necessary complement of scattered library resources and it may control uneconomic competition ; it transmits information about the library's resources (as an adjunct to reference service) or facsimiles of the resources themselves (as an adjunct to loan service). Teletypewriter systems in the U.S.A. are described ; some have suffered from increased costs. Interlibrary facsimile communication is discussed ; experiments at Washington have shown that (i) legibility and speed were satisfactory, (ii) facsimile can compete with loan and photoduplication only if a sufficient volume of traffic is obtained, (iii) development of the process should be continued. More tests are needed and the basic problem is that of creating a library market for the apparatus. Interlibrary communication needs as conditions for its future development : (i) economic advantage, (ii) homogeneity of interest among the libraries linked by the system, (iii) use of the system to transmit only economic units of information, (iv) stimulus of manufacturers to produce equipment which meets library requirements.

6431 Office machines and appliances, Jewel C. Hardkopf. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 225-238. References.

Staff shortage and a realization of the help which office machines can give have encouraged mechanization in U.S. libraries. Properly selected machines can help by (i) reducing costs, (ii) reducing monotony, (iii) reducing physical fatigue, (iv) improving the appearance of work (v) improving the quality of work, (vi) securing better control, (vii) reducing peaks and bottlenecks. The choice, maintenance and replacement of machines are discussed and the following types of machine, useful in libraries, described : accounting, calculating, and dictating machines, typewriters of various kinds, addressing and embossing, sign-writing, and folding and tying machines, and rotary files. It is important that the problem of mechanization should be approached analytically, with a clear idea of the objective.

6432 Gadgets : miscellanea, but not all trivia, Ralph Blasingame, Jr. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 239-243. References.

A discussion of devices which may be regarded as simple extensions of the hand or mind, and which are not intended substantially to alter library methods. Most were not designed specifically for library use, and only a selective list with comments can be given.

6433 Charging machines, Helen T. Geer. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 244-255. References.

An outline of developments in the U.S.A., with a discussion of each type of machine. As early as 1900 a charging machine for libraries was constructed, but only in 1927 was a simple machine of low cost, the Dickman Book Charger, put on the market. The first electrically operated machine was the Gaylord Electric-Automatic Book Charger of 1932 and the next major development was photographic charging, based upon R. R. Shaw's experiments in 1940. This was followed in 1948 by audio-charging. Since 1940 the use of charging systems employing punched cards and IBM machines has grown. These installations are expensive, but systems using McBee Keysort cards need cheaper equipment. Other types of charging machine described are the Photoclerk, a copying machine based upon the principles of the Photocharger, the Bookamatic system, using plastic embossed book cards and borrowers' identification cards and a transaction card which can be used as an overdue notice, and the Brodac, which uses heat and infra-red sensitive paper to print the transaction and is still experimental. Punched tape recording devices have been tried without success. The main stages in machine development are summarized and possible future trends discussed.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

6434 Does your staff really pull together, Eleanor H. Davis. *Lib. J.*, 81 (16) September 15 1956, 1951-1961. Illus.

An account of staff discussion groups in the library of Hawaii. The failure of a "suggestion box" to encourage constructive criticism made the Chief Librarian decide to organise four discussion groups into which the whole staff was divided. The groups meet bi-monthly and have been very successful.

6435 Planning together : a Readers' Guide unit, Miriam Herron and Ruth Steele. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (2) October 1956, 173-174, 176.

A librarian and an English teacher plan a unit designed to exploit the potentialities of the *Readers' Guide to periodical literature* in the provision of magazine material for research. The pupils first discuss magazines in general and are then given back numbers of the *Guide*. They are asked to notice its features and are given practical demonstration of its use. The English teacher then takes over and having checked the current magazines for likely controversial topics a list is drawn up and the pupils thus get practice both in using the materials in the library and in note-taking and assessing the different opinions expressed in specific articles in different magazines.

WORK WITH CHILDREN

6436 A children's library in the Australian tropics, June Wells. *Wilson Lib. Bull.*, 31 (2) October 1956, 160-162. Illus.

In Rockhampton, Queensland, a School of Arts subscription library had been started in 1862. The Queensland Library Act of 1943 gave local authorities powers to take over such libraries and this was done at Rockhampton in 1947. The stock was unclassified, bookpresses reached to the ceiling, lighting was bad and the children's section consisted of two 12 ft. high presses in a dark corner. The council decided to modernise and have a separate children's section. Several small rooms were knocked into one L-shaped room, and an entrance lobby with washbasin, louvred windows and a bag-rack was constructed. Walls were painted cream, curtains were hung and maps and prints framed. The new library was opened in September 1950. It serves children from a 40,000 population, including Australian aboriginals and those of Chinese and Kanaka descent, British and European. Membership is 5,500, bookstock 10,000 and 1,000 bound magazines.

6437 De danske børne- og skolebiblioteker. [The Danish children's and school libraries]. Robert L. Hansen. *Børn og Bøger*, 9 (1-2) September 1956, 4-6.

A brief historical survey. The basis for the fantastic development of the Danish children's and school-libraries during the last 25 years is the revised Public Library Act of 1931 which for the first time admitted state grants to the independent children's libraries and thereby gave the impulse to the close co-operation between children's and school-libraries. This co-operation was started at Frederiksberg and it became a model for the rest of the country. In 1937 2.3m. vols. were borrowed from the children's libraries; in 1955, ca. 8m. vols.

6438 Gudrun Franck — og "Frederiksberg-ordningen". [Gudrun Franck — and the "Frederiksberg-arrangement"]. Johs. Lehm Laursen. *Børn og Bøger*, 9 (1-2) September 1956, 6-9. Photo.

On occasion of the death of children's librarian, Gudrun Franck, a description is given of her work in organising the children's and school libraries at Frederiksberg into one co-operative system. The organisation was founded in 1937 and its structure is as follows: The public children's libraries are under the charge of a professional children's librarian. Each school has got its own library served by a school librarian who is a teacher at the school in question. A school-library inspector is in charge of all the school-libraries and acts as a communicator between those and the public children's libraries. Tickets give access to both types of libraries whereby the unity is further underlined. A committee of children's and school-librarians select the books. The bookstock is common for all the libraries and the school-libraries can request from the joint bookstock in the central children's library the books which are not available in their own stocks.

6439 Erfahrungen mit den neuen Jugendbüchereien in Stuttgart. [Experiences with the new youth libraries in Stuttgart]. — Jennewein. *Kulturarbeit*, 8 (10) 1956, 198-200.

Two libraries devoted solely to children and young people were opened in

December 1953. By June 1955 they had together a stock of 18,617 volumes. Only high quality books are bought, selected by members of the staff of the city libraries on the basis of reviews and reading. Up to 25 copies of the best are provided. In 1954 130,000 vols. were issued; in 1955, 182,000. In 1955 19,571 children used the reading rooms. The problem now is how to meet the ever-increasing demand.

6440 La Biblioteca Estiva per ragazzi al Colle Oppio. [The Summer Library for Children on the Oppian Hill]. *Parola*, 39 (9-10) September-October 1956, 384-385. Photos.

Issues were made from a permanent pavilion in the centre of a space railed off for the purpose by the Commune of Rome. This area was furnished with tables, chairs and café umbrellas by the National Institute for Popular and Scholastic Libraries. The Library was open from July 1st to September 30th, during which time 310 boys and 322 girls registered as readers: an increase of 100% over 1955. Issues amounted to 5,152, an increase of 10.7%. The service was much appreciated and many children accompanied by their parents, came to thank the staff on the closing day.

6441 Bokurvalsprinciper vid Detroit Public Library's ungdoms-avdelningar. [Principles of book selection in the Children's Department of the Detroit Public Library]. Anna-Maria Nelander-Kylberg. *Biblioteksbladet*, 41 (9) 1956, 653-655.

Book selection is based on reviews submitted by all members of the staff, each librarian reviewing 2-3 books monthly. A list of titles suggested for purchase is compiled by a book committee and presented before the entire staff at monthly review sessions. Re-evaluation of older titles also occurs regularly. The policy of the Children's Department is to buy ten copies of a good book rather than to satisfy the varying tastes of all readers. The percentage of non-fiction circulation is high, due to the Readers' Interest arrangement.

LIBRARY EXTENSION SERVICES

6442 Over het gevangenisbibliotheekwezen in ons land. [Prison libraries in our country]. K. Devocht. *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (3) May-June 1956, 68-71.

After a short survey of the history of Belgian prison libraries, the special problems of these libraries are discussed. It is stressed that prison libraries are a neglected group. Among the suggested points for reorganisation are: (i) frequent refreshing of the material, (ii) regular annual funds based on the number of prisoners, the length of sentences and the age of the prisoners, (iii) collaboration with local public libraries, (iv) a union catalogue of prison libraries to aid exchanges, (v) a special classification for these libraries, (vi) three catalogues on different levels of education, (vii) the system where every author gives five out of every thousand copies of his books to prison libraries.

6443 Verslag over de internationale werkweek "lecture vivante". [Report on the international working conference "lecture vivante"]. F. L. Berdenis van Berlekom-Beltman and J. B. Knip-Kooy. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (7) July 1956, 198-202.

The conference was sponsored by the French government and organised by Institut national d'éducation populaire. M. Poindron described the different kinds of extension activities undertaken by French public libraries : forums, debates, discussions, interviews with authors, translators and reviewers ; exhibits, reading-sessions, and dramatic clubs. M. Caceres spoke on the barriers which still exist between the general public and the book : over-powering buildings, hours of opening, catalogues. The Centre laïque de lecture publique encourages reading among the rural communities by publishing notes on lecture programmes and dramatic clubs. The possibilities of using film and gramophone records were also discussed. (Also reported in *Bibliotheekgids*, 32 (4) July-August 1956, 97-101).

6444 Chester hospitals library service : an experiment in co-operation, J. G. McPeake. *N.W. News*, (42) November 1956, 1-2.

Three library authorities, Chester, Cheshire and Flintshire, a hospitals management committee, and Chester Women's Voluntary Service have combined to establish the Chester Hospitals Library Service. The scheme is administered by the Chester City Librarian and financed proportionately by the three authorities and the W.V.S. The service began with 1,200 books for 348 beds, but will shortly reach the L.A. recommendation of six books per bed. A weekly trolley service is operated and could be made more frequent if more helpers were available. Special requests are met from the public library stock. Issues are about 6,000 a year.

6445 Books in the fight against tuberculosis, William E. Ticknor. *Lib. J.*, 81 (19) November 1 1956, 2499-2502. Illus.

Books hold a key position in maintaining a good mental outlook in long term patients. The library service at the Baltimore City Hospitals is supported by the Maryland Tuberculosis Association but operated by the Enoch Pratt Free Library. Patients over 18 years old are encouraged to study for a high school diploma. The library provides study material for patients who may need to change their jobs. Recreational reading is provided, but two interesting case histories of patients who were led to better reading are given.

6446 Het open venster van de O.L.B. [The open window of the public library]. P. J. van Swigchem. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (9) September 1956, 249-258.

The term library extension activities needs to be more closely defined. Activities such as film shows, lectures, discussions, should be used mainly to introduce books to people. AV materials should not be shelved in a separate department, but, e.g. the music department should contain books on music, scores and recordings. The public library is the only library which touches man in the totality and continuity of his life, hence decentralisation has the danger of treating a reader as a specialist ; it is only suitable as long as the library remains a complete library whether serving teenagers, the sick, the aged, factories, etc. Rather than regard public relations work as the work of one person, all senior

staff should devote more time to public relations. Training is required to create the right frame of mind in which public relations work seeks to serve as many people as possible, and where staff learn to see themselves and the possible idiosyncracies of professional mentality with the eye of an outsider. What the outsider thinks of us — even if mistaken — not what we think of ourselves determines our public relations.

6447 10 Jaar Samenwerking. [Ten years of co-operation]. M. C. Edelman. *Bibliotheekleven*, **41** (10) October 1956, 302-305.

Describes the co-operation between Rotterdam Public Library and the extra-mural department of the university in the running of a branch library that has a wider task than that of being just a branch library. There is close co-ordination between the library and the lecture programme of the extra-mural department. Members of the local group are a very interested group of reader.

6448 Institutions and their libraries . . . how they grew, Myrtle Stubbjaer. *Minnesota Libs.*, **18** (7) September 1956, 197-203.

The library service in Minnesota institutions is one of the oldest of its kind, beginning with a prison library in 1853. All services, including Institutions for Deaf and Dumb, Blind, Hospitals, Reformatories and Mental Hospitals are considered, with special reference to the varying problems in book selection.

6449 Fingers and ears to see, Mildred L. Methven. *Minnesota Libs.*, **18** (7) September 1956, 208-210.

The Braille and Sight-saving School in Faribault sends out about 22,000 cartons of talking books and magazines and 1,300 volumes of Braille yearly. The Library of Congress organises the service through 28 regional libraries and administers the total budget of 1m. dollars which covers books, records, machines, cataloguing, etc. Qualifications for borrowing, methods of loan, care of stock and selection of material are discussed.

LIBRARY ARCHITECTURE : plans, furniture, lighting

6450 Viby Folkebibliotek, Viby Jylland. [Viby Public Library — Viby Jutland]. *Bogens Verden*, **38** (6-7) October-November 1956, 329-332. Photos. Plans.

The new library which serves ca. 13,000 inhabitants is built in contemporary style. The untraditional lay-out is so inviting and informal that it may serve as model for other library-projects. The flooring consists of light blue linoleum. The walls are dark blue and curry yellow while the ceilings are covered by treelists which provide good acoustics. The steel shelves are placed along the walls but are in the lending room also used as partitions to separate the children's library from the adult department. On the main floor, besides the lending room are a reference room, a news room and two workrooms. In the basement, there are the stacks, 3 study rooms and an auditorium with a stage. The plan is described and details are given on materials and lighting.

6451 Proposed new Central Library, Norwich. *Architect's J.*, 123 (3196) May 31 1956, 578-579. Illus. Plans.

Sketch plans and drawings illustrate the position of the proposed new buildings in relation to Norwich Town Hall and other civic buildings. A multi-storey bookstack occupies a nearly central position and the glass-fronted public rooms are seen across a wide paved and planted forecourt.

6452 Plymouth's new central library, W. Best Harris. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (11) November 1956, 427-431. Illus.

Plymouth Central Library was destroyed during an air raid in 1941, with an almost complete loss of stock. In the re-designing of the library, the maximum possible area was allocated to the lending and reference libraries. A "functional wing" is to be built at the rear. The layout of the principal rooms is described in some detail.

6453 La Biblioteca Comunale di Milano nella sua nuova sede. [New building for the Public Library of Milan]. Giovanni Bellini. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (2-3) March-June 1956, 142-147. Illus.

The new premises of the library opened on 10th March 1956 consists of the Palazzo Sormani and a new wing housing the catalogue rooms, the reference department and the book stack. The stack can contain 800,000 volumes but at the moment the library has a stock of 330,000 including 10,000 periodicals. In addition to the general reading room there are four rooms devoted to journals and newspapers, six reference departments as well as rooms for microfilm readers, etc. The Library also has its own bindery and a lecture hall. There is a general catalogue of authors, titles and subjects, various special catalogues such as music and theatre and an index of articles in learned journals. The library is the centre for the union catalogue of all the libraries in the city which in all contain about 600,000 volumes.

6454 Reference library is planned to offer ideal book accessibility, Joseph C. Shipman. *Pioneer*, 19 (4) July-August, 1956, 8-9. Photos.

The Linda Hall Library (Science and Technology), Kansas City, Missouri, is roughly 220 ft. by 100 ft. with four levels giving a total area of 90,000 square feet. It is built in dark red brick, the entrance portico being outlined in cut stone and the portico walls built up of dark-green marble panels into which are inserted two circular bronzes, four feet in circumference, representing two illustrations from Blaeu's *Atlas Major* of 1662. Because of the slope of the ground the north facade of the building has only two levels above ground. The south facade has a row of columns enclosing the loggia which provides shade for the 100 ft. long, 19 ft. high heat-insulating window. To give full flexibility only the administrative office areas on the main floor and the auditorium and staff lounge on the bottom level have permanent walls. All the other areas are divided by free standing stacks and movable partitions. The planned capacity of the building is about half-a-million volumes.

6455 Merger of facilities provides an outstanding medical library, Helen M. Holt. *Pioneer*, 19 (4) July-August, 1956, 1-5. Plan. Photos.

Two libraries of medicine and one of dentistry were amalgamated to form Texas Medical Center Library. The main reading room, with seating capacity

for 100, has an area set apart for 700 current periodicals. The bibliographic area with catalogue cases and medical and dental indexes is near to the charging desk at the entrance to the Library. On each of the three stack floors there are nine study carrels, five open and four closed. The second floor has study tables located near the steel stacks and at the top of the stairway leading from the main reading room there is a students' reading room with reserved books for assigned study. The rare book room, also on the second floor, has book cases which lock and museum cases for display purposes. The Reginald Burbank Collection of 1,000 volumes on arthritis, rheumatism, gout and allied diseases is housed here. A portograph and transcopy are used for photocopies of articles in books and periodicals.

6456 Well-planned university library provides for future expansion, Ray W. Frantz, Jr. *Pioneer*, 19 (4) July-August, 1956, 10-12. Photos.

The Boatwright Memorial Library of the University of Richmond, Virginia, is L-shaped in design with a bell-tower situated at the joint of the wings. The interior of the building is constructed on the modular plan giving maximum flexibility. It has two floors of open stacks accommodating meantime 80,000 volumes but with space for approximately 120,000. The circulation desk, reference section and periodical area are grouped together at the junction of the L on the first floor; the 800 class is shelved in one wing and the 900 class in the other. The 100 to 799 classes are shelved on the second floor with the government documents and indexes. The tower has three rooms, one on each floor, containing the rare books room, a room for valuable documents and a room for microfilm equipment. Fluorescent lighting has been installed and to give maximum brightness the acoustical tile ceilings are white, while the walls are light green and the rubber tiled floors are very light ivory and green. The apronless tables have PermaSeal finish tops which absorb light reflection to a comfortable degree.

6457 Gli scaffali metallici. [Metal book shelves]. Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del Libro*, 14 (1-2) January-June 1955, 143-151. Table, diags.

This is a discussion of the construction of library stacks with a view to the most practical use of space. Given the modern type of stack, with the shelving independent of the outer walls, and standardized units of shelving, the writer suggests ideal measurements for a single level of stack (of the bracket or standard stack type), taking into account ease of access, ventilation, the movement of staff and trolleys, and the amount of space required by a man of average height to reach to the upper, and bend to the lower shelves. The most rational use of shelving in buildings adapted for library use is also discussed.

6458 Baufragen bei neuen Lesesaalformen. [The constructional problems of new types of reading rooms]. Gerhard Liebers. *Z.f.Bib.u.Bib.*, 3 (3), 1956, 206-212.

Drawing upon examples of practice in English, American and German libraries, the author discusses the architectural aspects of a policy of the inter-mingling of readers and book space. The arrangement of shelves, stairs, alcoves and galleries, the relative heights of ceilings and presses, and questions of floor space, noise and illumination all receive attention.

6459 Alcuni problemi relativi alla illuminazione delle sale di lettura. [Some problems relative to the lighting of reading rooms]. Michelangelo Gallo. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del Libro*, 14 (3-4) July-December 1955, 81-108. Diagr., tables, bibliog.

Under the heading Natural Illumination the author considers the ideal orientation of reading rooms in different climates and the storey on which they should be placed, the amount of wall to be occupied by windows according to whether one or two walls are pierced and relative to the number of readers and hence to the area of the floor. The placing of tables, the calculation of where areas of light and shadow will fall and the choice of suitable blinds are discussed, together with the problems of special rooms for material where contrast is low. There is also consideration of tables for various types of library and the placing of presses. Under the heading of Artificial light general and localised sources and height intensity are considered, the reflective characteristics of various paints and the placing of lamps on tables, also the surfaces of the tables themselves. Other considerations discussed are lighting of steps to metal presses, electric lighting plants in general and lighting for typists. (See LSA 6171).

6460 Transportation equipment, Carl Vitz. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 216-224.

A discussion of the movement in libraries of people, messages and library materials. The basic problem is that of bringing the user and information together and mechanical equipment must justify its cost. It should meet the tests of (i) reduced cost on a long term basis, (ii) improved service, or (iii) reduced space. Library transportation equipment for all purposes is listed and its selection and use discussed. There should be a planned and guided arrangement of traffic flow in the library and flexible building design, so that changing needs can be met.

LIBRARY MATERIALS : audio-visual aids, maps, periodicals (serials), etc.

6461 Co-operative planning in acquisitions, Robert B. Downs. *South-eastern Librarian*, 6 (3) Fall 1956, 110-115.

Few institutions have the financial resources, expert guidance, and staff to undertake the development of specialist collections of material for scholars and research workers. Existing major collections can be enriched by branching out in new areas. Three main types of material are involved : newspapers ; government publications, and periodicals. To collect all these materials either in originals or micro-reproduction would be impossible for a single library. Periodicals are becoming increasingly important and more than 50,000 scientific ones are published. Union lists of periodicals have revealed many gaps, and it has not been possible to make up complete holdings. Many attempts have been made to study the holdings of most-cited journals. The Farmington Plan has about 60 co-operating libraries for monographs. This does operate in some areas in the South-east at present. Successful co-operation necessarily means subject specialisation. Such collections should be made with the needs of individual users in mind. Flexibility must be maintained and periodic reviews

of the situation should be made, particular care being taken to avoid negative agreements. Ambitious programmes for micro-reproduction should be watched to avoid unnecessary overlapping and so bankrupting library budgets. Another development is the television facsimile reproduction machines which has been successfully demonstrated and which would mean single copies only would be needed.

6462 L'Avenir des bibliothèques et les moyens audio-visuels. [The future of libraries and audio-visual methods]. Paul Poindron. *Cahiers des Bib. Fr.*, (2) 1956, 79-85.

French libraries have still considerable progress to make and must plan for development over the next 50 years. But we must remember that other means of information and culture reach a far wider public; screen, record, radio, television. What should be the attitude of librarians towards these? A librarian can contribute to the awakening of critical ability through books. He can also use films and allied materials as part of his general aim of advancing knowledge. He can form gramophone record libraries, and must aim to make a library "a cultural home".

6463 Audio-visual materials in the library, William J. Quinly. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 294-300.

Almost all libraries in the U.S.A. are making some use of audio-visual materials and an increasing number of states are requiring audio-visual instruction as part of the certification requirement. Unfortunately there are no current critical evaluations of audio-visual equipment but the A.L.A. is considering this problem. More libraries are lending films, and a few public libraries and many universities produce their own films. The choice of 16 mm. film projectors and filmstrip projectors is discussed. Many libraries have entered the audio-visual field through the medium of gramophone records, and the use and selection of reproducing apparatus are considered. The growth of educational television has allowed libraries to produce their own programmes and to serve the viewers. Closed-circuit television, although used for teaching purposes, has no immediate application to the library, but it is conceivable that it could be applied to reference work. The development of tape recordings of both sound and pictures would make it possible, however, for libraries to store television programmes. The conventional tape recorder, which may replace the gramophone record for preserving sound, is only being fully used by a few institutions; the qualities needed in such a machine are discussed.

6464 College libraries need A.V. materials, A. Montgomery Johnston. *Lib. J.*, 81 (16) September 15 1956, 1957-1959. Port., plan.

Important ideas are often better expressed through other media than the printed word. College libraries should provide the best ideas in the most appropriate form and should therefore be concerned with A.V. materials. Whilst librarians have skill in handling printed material much of which is of use in the provision of A.V. materials, they have no training in the operation and maintenance of equipment. It may therefore be better to set up an independent bureau for A.V. materials. This should work in conjunction with the library.

6465 The literature of television, William H. Brett. *Lib. J.*, 81 (16) September 15 1956, 1945-1949. Illus., port., bibliog.

There is now a considerable literature concerned with television as a glance at the semi-annual issues of the *C.B.I.* and the *Readers' Guide* will show. As well as making available the best of this literature libraries can use T.V. in other ways. Librarians should follow closely T.V. programmes on which books are featured and they may display useful material in conjunction with the programme. They should use television as a means of publicity for themselves. The library should own its own television set as part of its adult education programme. There are a number of uses for a closed circuit T.V. in a library though the cost is high. There is the possibility of storing tape recordings of T.V. programmes.

6466 Japanese government publications. *Int. Lib.*, 2 (3) March 1956, 2-3.

Brief notes on the production and distribution of official publications include a list of the 22 libraries outside Japan which receive either full sets or selective lists.

6467 List of Japanese periodical titles together with English equivalents, usages, examples and alphabetical index of English terms, Fujio Mamiya. *Int. Lib.*, 2 (4) April 1956, 2-14.

The terms are given in roman characters, in Chinese or in Kana. Because of the inconvenience caused by having three forms, the compiler urges Japanese publishers to study the problem and improve on the practices in use.

CATALOGUING, CLASSIFICATION, INDEXING, ABSTRACTING

6468 Panizzi vs. the "Finding catalog", Seymour Lubetzky. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 152-156.

In view of the discussion of a revision of cataloguing rules in the United States, the evidence of Panizzi before the Commissioners of the British Museum on the value of a full and accurate catalogue as opposed to a 'finding catalogue' or list is interesting. The article consists of extracts, with comments, of Panizzi's evidence.

6469 A divided catalog — then what ? Phyllis Allen Richmond. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 315-319.

The very complexity of the dictionary catalogue tends to render it self-defeating as a bibliographic tool. The adaptation of the processes of machine literature searching to the subject half of a divided catalogue in a medium-sized or large library is a very real possibility for the future. Automation in the library may be the next step after the division of the catalogue.

6470 De ontwikkelingsgang van de alfabetische catalogus. [The development of the alphabetical catalogue]. A. J. de Mooy. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (9) September 1956, 259-274.

A short survey of classical Antiquity (Alexandria) and the Middle Ages (in the Netherlands none of the ten published catalogues is alphabetical) is followed by a discussion of the catalogues of the Netherlands university libraries since 1595 (Leyden), some of the oldest examples of which are very rare. For the first few centuries these Dutch catalogues are arranged by faculties, except those of Groningen University Library, which are alphabetical from the first (1669). Next the development of the catalogues of the national libraries in Germany, England, France and the United States is discussed, together with the cataloguing rules and the efforts to arrive at international agreements. The importance of a good alphabetical filing system for union catalogues is also stressed.

6471 Study of the see-also reference structure in relation to the subject of international law, Vaclav Mostecky. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 294-314.

During a study of the dictionary catalogue of the special collection of international law in the Kent Library, Columbia University, both subject heading and cross-reference structures were found lacking in logic. It is suggested that a systematic list or chart of subject headings in this field should be developed and provided with an alphabetical index. Detailed tables of the distribution of titles by subject category are given, showing the percentage of available titles which could be reached with the aid of existing see-also references. Sample systematic charts and lists are included, and their use should provide advantages to both cataloguer and reader. The suggestion is an attempt to combine the best features of the dictionary and classified catalogues.

6472 Medical subject heading terminology, Hilda Steinweg. *J. of Cat. and Class*, 12 (3) July 1956, 171-180.

The dichotomy in subject heading work between the needs of the general reader for the popular term and the specialist for the special term are investigated in the field of medicine. A comparison was made between the subject headings used in the *Readers' guide to periodical literature* and the *Current list of medical literature*, *Quarterly cumulative index medicus*, and the *Index catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office*. Among other findings, it was discovered that 76% of the headings in the *Readers' guide* coincided with those used in the other three indexing medical journals.

6473 A cataloger's quandary, Margaret Mary Henrich. *Catholic Lib. World*, 28 (1) October 1956, 26-28.

At the Catholic Library Association's Cataloging and Classification Round Table, the problems of author and subject headings for Catholic material were discussed and are summarised here. The Vatican Code and Father Kapsner's rules in his *Manual of cataloging practice for Catholic author and title entries* avoid the grouping of large numbers of cards under Catholic Church because results from following the ALA rules are considered inadequate. Sears' *List of subject headings* is also inadequate for Catholic libraries and must be supplemented by Father Kapsner's *Catholic subject headings*. Approaches by CLA to ALA and LC

over the problems raised have not produced results, though it is hoped that the proposed new edition of the ALA rules will incorporate CLA suggestions. Editors of the 16th ed. of Dewey do not appear to be using CLA's suggestions for an alternative scheme in the 230-269 section for Catholic libraries.

6474 Report on a sample audit of cards in a public library catalog, Herbert Goldhor and Mildred Rettig. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 166-170.

An analysis of 600 entries in two selected drawers of the public catalogue in Evansville (Indiana) Public Library. The analysis covered such points as errors in filing, cards no longer representing books, number of cards under each subject heading, and their adequacy, average date of publication of books represented by cards, etc. One conclusion was that a complete audit of the dictionary catalogue might be helpful in stock revision.

6475 Cataloging statistics and standards, Bella E. Schachtman. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 157-165.

In the absence of any standard of comparison for cataloguing statistics between different libraries, the Chief of the Catalog and Records section, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Library describes the methods of keeping catalogue statistics in that library, mainly on a quantitative basis, and believes they could be used by different libraries to produce a standard of comparison between libraries.

6476 B.N.B. printed catalogue cards. *County Newsl.*, (15) November 1956, 4-7.

Brief notes are given on the extent of the use of B.N.B. printed cards in county libraries in Britain. Some libraries find that they can produce all the cards they need cheaper than B.N.B. cards; others use sheaf catalogues and do not wish to change; others complain of delay in receipt of cards; a number of counties are subscribing for full sets of cards. Possible degrees of use are: (i) for central catalogues only; (ii) for all formal catalogues, central and branch; (iii) for all possible purposes, including stock records.

6477 The training of the cataloger in the college and university library, Helen J. Fullerton. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 138-141.

An outline of the methods used by the author to train library school graduates in the every-day routines and tasks of a cataloguing department.

6478 Induction training of catalogers, Florinell Morton. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, 12 (3) July 1956, 142-152. Bibliog.

After a 7-page review of the literature available on in-service training and induction training in libraries in general, the author devotes two pages to the induction training of cataloguers. She emphasises the need for the new cataloguer to be orientated not only in his job or even department, but in the library service as a whole.

6479 Cataloging in a non-research library, Harriet Forbes Burdick. *J. of Cat. and Class.*, **12** (3) July 1956, 132-133.

The director of Orange Public Library, New Jersey, appeals for cataloguers in small and medium-sized public libraries, who, as well as being cataloguers, will also serve in public departments. In this manner they will keep in touch with library users, and produce a catalogue more in line with the latter's needs, as well as making their work more interesting.

6480 Common isolates in documentation work (2) Anteriorising isolates, S. R. Ranganathan. *Rev. of Doc.*, **23** (2) June 1956, 43-48.

(See LSA 5023). Distinguishes between anteriorising and posteriorising common isolates. Indicates the provision for anteriorisation in the notational systems of BC and CC and suggests a method for providing for it in UDC. Indicates the distinction in the second between post-space, post-time, and other kinds of anteriorising common isolates. Shows the schedules of them in the other two to include also categories belonging, in the ideal plane, to book number or collection number. Indicates the need for isolating additional anteriorising common isolates, makes two recommendations to FID.

6481 Common isolates in documentation work (3) Time isolate, S. R. Ranganathan. *Rev. of Doc.*, **23** (3) September 1956, 70-79.

The field of study is time-isolate proper and excludes the use of chronological device to represent personality, matter, energy, or space isolates. The problems considered are Alternative Origins for time co-ordinate, Variation in the duration used as unit of measurement for public time, Schedule for units for private time, Use of featured time as second level manifestation of time, and Representation of periodicity. BC, CC, and UDC are used for illustration. Suggests an amendment to the postulate on Time isolate. Contains recommendations to FID.

6482 Die DK als Ordnungsmittel der Industriedokumentation. [The U.D.C. as means of arrangement in industrial documentation]. E. Cuche. *DFW*, **4** (11-12) September 1956, 174-176.

(See LSA 6198). Historically, three stages are discernible. The universal, but not international, D.C. became, with Odet's auxiliary apparatus, the multi-dimensional and flexible tool dealing with complex concepts. *P.E. note* 510, plastics, signals more drastic changes. Two parallel classifications are introduced: one for the specialist, the other for the general user. But requisite detail is not available for atomic energy, electronics, and cybernetics and international organisations stipulate drastic revision.

6483 SAB:s klassifikationssystem i ny gestalt. [The classification system of the Swedish Library Association in its new guise]. Gösta Ottervik. *Biblioteksbladet*, **41** (7) 1956, 436-440.

The classification system of the Swedish public libraries, which has been in use for 35 years, has been revised and remodelled to suit all general libraries in Sweden. The main tables employ, as before, alphabetic symbols. Auxiliary tables include letter symbols, separated by parentheses, colon, hyphen, or equality sign. Numerals preceded by period are used to denote chronological order. A one-week instruction course in applying the revised system will be held in the autumn.

6484 Correlative indexes. 1. Alphabetical correlative indexes, Charles L. Bernier. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 283-288.

A discussion of the problems involved in the use of correlative indexes arranged in alphabetical order. Questions yet to be considered are : (i) the effective size of an alphabetical correlative index compared with that of an equivalent subject index ; (ii) the length of a search in terms of the number of steps and the time taken per step ; (iii) a technique for relating the vocabularies of searcher and system ; (iv) the related technique of facilitating generic searches.

6485 Evaluation of library techniques for the control of research materials, I. A. Warheit. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 267-275.

The rapid expansion of scientific literature revealed the deficiencies of existing subject headings lists and classification schemes. Modification has been tried, but the rigidity of most schemes makes cross-linking impossible. Three basic solutions are being offered at present : punched cards ; the Batten system ; Co-ordinated Indexing using Uniterms ; and all are based on the multi-aspect system of indexing. These are discussed, and it is pointed out that a library's needs must be fully understood before considering adoption of a new system.

6486 Seven years of work on the organization of materials in the special library, C. D. Gull. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 320-329.

At the SLA Conference in 1948, the author presented a paper entitled *General canons of indexing*, and this has been revised and expanded to show development during the last seven years. A detailed description is given of the comparison of retrieval efficiency made between the ASTIA Reference Center and Documentation Inc. in 1953, with the object of determining the relative performance of the Uniterm System of Co-ordinate Indexing.

6487 Nijhoff's Index van 45 jaar (1910-1955). [Nijhoff's Index after 45 years (1910-1955)]. P. E. Berkhout. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (8) August 1956, 225-229.

A short survey of *Nijhoff's Index*, which is a monthly index to 37 of the leading general Dutch journals. Some critical comments are given on the subject headings. (On p. 229-230, D. de Jong replies to these criticisms).

6488 The Classified Abstract Archive of the Alcohol Literature, Mark Keller. *Rev. of Doc.*, 23 (2) June 1956, 55-63.

The Archive is maintained by the staff of the *Quarterly Journal of Studies on Alcohol* at the Centre of Alcohol Studies in the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale University. It consists of specially prepared abstracts of the world scientific literature on all aspects of alcohol problems. The abstracts are printed on edge-slotted finding cards, on which the topical content is indicated by means of a code. Abstracts dealing with highly specific topics can be assembled rapidly by hand-sorting the cards. A group of abstract cards thus assembled constitutes a classified bibliography and allows an immediate review in summary of the desired topic. Sets of the cards are maintained at the Archive headquarters in New Haven and also in depositories throughout the world. Classified bibliographies and photocopies of the abstracts can be supplied.

6489 Trends in medical abstracting and indexing tools : a symposium. *Bull. Med. Lib. Assn.*, **44** (4) October 1956, 397-423.

Comprises :—Introduction, by Estelle Brodman ; *Current List of Medical Literature*, by Frank B. Rogers ; *Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus*, by Magdalene Freyder ; *Excerpta Medica*, by Peter A. Warren ; Abstracting services for medicine and related fields, by Sanford V. Larkey and John M. Whittock. [This important and most interesting symposium is strongly recommended].

DOCUMENTATION : General

6490 United Nations technical assistance and documentation, Herbert Coblans. *Amer. Doc.*, **7** (4) October 1956, 289-293.

Events leading to the inauguration of the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance to Under-Developed Countries are briefly reviewed. At the request of member states, experts are sent to start local services and train personnel, who will eventually assume complete responsibility. Although documentation and library services have the lowest priority in UNESCO-TA projects, at least five such documentation centres are already in operation in four continents. Those centres are described. Tribute is paid to the work done, but attention is drawn to the lack of balance resulting from the present policy, which permits only such projects as will contribute directly to the economic development of the countries concerned.

6491 Documentation and abstracting, S. R. Ranganathan. *Granthalaya*, **2** (7-8) August-September 1956, 1-16.

Documentation is defined as being the speedy and complete pinpointing of highly specialized information or "nascent micro thought" for the use of specialist readers. In order to achieve this end an exhaustive bibliography service must be maintained in the compilation of documentation lists at local, national and international levels. Depth classification should be used so that the features of facet and zone analysis may ensure that items are arranged for optimum use. In addition to the preparation of bibliographies ; abstracting, translating and the supplying of photocopies are other aspects of documentation work which should be carried on at national and international levels. Unesco is suggested as one of the bodies capable of organising this work with the co-operation of member countries. The work of the Indian Documentation Centre, Indsoc, is discussed in connection with the idea for national documentation centres.

6492 Zweite Konferenz der Leiter der Dokumentationsstellen der DDR. [Second conference of documentation centre leaders of the German Democratic Republic]. [Central office for scientific literature]. *Dokumentation*, **3** (5) September 1956, 111-120.

The utility of documentation services cannot be determined statistically by recording the demand for photo-copies or translations. The reported 54% use is misleading and immediate practical usefulness must be the criterion. A ship construction project, with the aid of these services, finished 8 weeks ahead of schedule. Contact with users is maintained by seminars and by visits of

posium. instructors. By submitting articles, notices and reports of working methods, users can collaborate in *Dokumentation*. Graduates are recruited for documentation centres but they tend to move to other special services and such staff, without practical experience, often tends to disregard material of concrete application. Periodical coverage has been surveyed. Contents listing will be intensified, particularly in the foreign field, and subsidies are offered to centres to extend periodical exploitation. A central register of bibliographies compiled by centres on demand is planned.

6493 The documentation problem in the United Kingdom, D. J. Urquhart. *Amer. Doc.*, 7 (4) October 1956, 276-282.

A survey of the problems posed by the rapid growth of scientific literature, and the work being done in the United Kingdom towards improving the situation. The shortage of scientific man-power results in the limitation of our intellectual resources, and documentation has an essential part to play in the basic task of utilising these resources.

6494 The documentation of applied chemistry. The future : the role of professional and learned societies, R. S. Cahn. *J. of Doc.*, 12 (3) September 1956, 153-164.

The documentation of societies at present consists of : (i) journals, publishing original research ; (ii) reviews, etc., summarizing all work in a given field ; (iii) abstracts, collating original work in a form suitable for future reference. The need for and financial problems of production of each category are described, with particular reference to the work of the Chemical Society. Suggestions include the possible subsidising of the larger journals which are beyond the societies' means, and a plea for more experimentation with new services or publications.

6495 The documentation of applied chemistry. The future : how can further co-operation take place? J. Knox. *J. of Doc.*, 12 (3) September 1956, 165-170.

A survey of the fields of documentation and the needs of science, with emphasis on economic and other difficulties occasioned by the rapid expansion of scientific publishing.

DOCUMENTARY REPRODUCTION

6496 Duplicating machines, John M. Dawson. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 256-264. References.

Duplicating machines are used in libraries for periodical publications of all kinds, forms and catalogue cards. The basic types of machine are : (i) hectograph, (ii) spirit process, (iii) stencil, (iv) relief, (v) offset. The principles and uses of each of these processes are described. Facsimile and xerography, or Xerox, equipments make it possible to copy text or illustrations on to a master without the need of photography ; the use of these methods is discussed and the relative costs of the different types of duplicating equipment considered.

6497 Photography and the library, Hubbard W. Ballou. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 265-293. Diags. References.

The history of photography is outlined, with special mention of its earliest uses for documentary reproduction and preservation, and in librarianship. The various photoduplication processes are described, with notes on their history and uses. The photographic processes are : (i) Full size : Projection photocopy and Contact/reflex photocopy. (ii) Reduced size : Miniature printing and Photoclerk. (iii) Microscopic : Microfilm and Micropaper. Non-photographic processes described are all full size contact/reflex methods ; they are Diazo, Thermofax and Electrofax. Possible future developments are mentioned. These include direct positive photography and a reflex reproducing process which uses luminescent material and reduces the apparatus to the thin exposing element and a sheet of photo-paper. A true micro-book is possible, either by binding Microcards loosely together to form a small volume or by binding acetate jackets containing strips of microfilm, as has been done to produce a portable catalogue. Portable readers have been developed for microfilm and micropaper. New processes are likely to cause a move away from silver halide photographic paper. It is pointed out that nearly all of the newest and most economical developments will not be cheap enough for small scale use for some time. Comparative costs for photoduplication (materials only) are given, and a list of printed sources of information concerning equipment for each of the main processes considered.

6498 Bildwandler zum Positivsehen von Photonegativen. [Apparatus which converts the appearance of photographic negatives to positives]. O. Frank. *DFW*, 5 (3-4) November-December 1956, 70.

A luminescent layer is stimulated to phosphorescence with ultra-violet rays. Since neutralization occurs if infra-red beams are directed on the phosphorescent layer, the infra-red rays are beamed through a transparent negative which then appears as positive on the luminescent layer. Additionally, enlargements of 2.5 : 1 are provided for but the cost of the apparatus is not yet within the range of the amateur.

6499 Photographie et conservation des originaux : précautions à prendre au cours des prises de vues. [Precautionary measures in the photographing of documents]. Thérèse Kleindienst. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 1 (9) September 1956, 597-603.

The dangers from ultra-violet and infra-red radiations from the lamps used in photography are discussed. Infra-red rays are always present in the light used on sensitized surfaces, therefore documents must be preserved from their harmful effects. Recommendations, including those from the Musée du Louvre, are given regarding temperature, distance of the light from the subject, etc., and the disadvantages of different types of light — incandescent, sodium, mercury vapour, Wood, etc. are discussed.

6500 Fotokopiering och författarrätt med anledning av det nya lagförslaget. [Photocopying and the author's rights]. Carl Björkbom. *Tid. f. Dok.*, 12 (4) 1956, 51-53.

A report of the Swedish State Committee on author's rights has just been published and deals also with photocopying. The Committee follow the same

trend as is found in the new English law proposal (*cf.* LSA 6275), and recommend that certain large scientific libraries should be allowed to make photocopies of publications. The libraries should be named by the State. The Committee also discusses photocopying in research institutions and works libraries and find that a decision in this case should be postponed while waiting for international development because most of this photocopying is done from foreign publications. This important and very extensive photocopying will thus continue to be formally against the law.

DOCUMENTATION : Mechanical aids

6501 Machine retrieval of information, Mortimer Taube. *Lib. Trends*, 5 (2) October 1956, 301-308. References.

The writer recalls that the Royal Society Scientific Information Conference of 1948 concluded that in the field of subject indexing and selection designers of apparatus were ahead of users and that experiments with available appliances were needed. Almost ten years later the available systems and appliances are the same, but experiments have not been needed to show that machines developed for other purposes are not suitable for literature searching or mechanical indexing. For example, a librarian can select from a small section of an ordered file, but with machine selection from a random file the whole file must be scanned each time ; not unwillingness to experiment but the absence of suitable devices has held back mechanized information searching. To mechanize any activity it is necessary to determine the logical pattern of the activity and to produce a mechanism which will be the physical analogue of that pattern. Futile attempts have been made to use computers, based upon a mathematical pattern, for problems in other fields. The logic of information storage and retrieval needs random access, instantaneous recognition, and direct display. A storage and retrieval machine does not, as a computer does, perform any arithmetical operation, and the fact that both machines use similar components and storage or "memory" devices should not obscure their basically different functions ; a storage and retrieval system should perform the maximum amount of searching and the minimum amount of operating, while the reverse is true of a computer. In spite of confusion of aims, however, the building of efficient storage and retrieval devices is a practical possibility.

6502 De toepassing van ponskaartensystemen bij de documentatie van octrooiliteratuur op het gebied van de chemische technologie bij de octrooi-af-delings van de N.V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken en de voor nadelen hieraan verbonden. [The utilization of punched card systems in recording the patent literature in the field of chemical technology at the patent office of N. V. Philips. Advantages and disadvantages]. J. Westendorp. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (10) October 1956, 289-298.

Two entirely different punched card systems have been introduced, namely the Batten-Cordonnier system with visual selection for the registration of patent-literature referring to high-molecular compounds (plastics) and the Hollerith system with mechanical selection for the registration of patent literature referring to alloys and glass. The advantages and disadvantages of both systems are discussed, together with the general pros and cons in using punched card systems as an aid in recording literature.

ARCHIVES

6503 Actes du IIe Congrès International des Archives (La Haye, Juin 1953). [Proceedings of the second International Congress of Archives (The Hague, June 1953)]. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 3-37.

The opening and closing addresses and the minutes of the Executive Board and Constituent Assembly survey the work in the international field of archives since the setting up of the Congress in 1948 and the first gathering at Paris in 1950. The discussion meetings considered reports, published separately, compiled from answers to questionnaires on the following subjects : (i) Uniformity of archival terms, for which a Committee was appointed, though it was thought by some that definitions in each language would be of more value than uniformity ; (ii) Archives and documentation, in which responsibilities towards modern records and current administration were stressed ; (iii) Archives and Art history ; (iv) Archive museums ; (v) Training of archivists, in ancient and modern records, and (vi) International deposit of archives on loan, for which a Committee was appointed to draw up standards of procedure. In view of the drawbacks of microfilm copies, countries operating facilities for internal loans wanted to extend the field abroad.

6504 L'activité des Archives dans le monde. [The world's work in archives]. Robert-Henri Bautier. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 189-238.

A survey of activities in numerous countries from 1945 to 1952, many in the north and south American and the European continents, and in India, Israel, Japan, New Zealand and Pakistan.

6505 Archives in the United States and Canada. (I), Pamela S. Cocks. *N.Z. Libs.*, 19 (5) July 1956, 125-130.

It was first suggested in 1810 that there should be archives in the U.S.A., but it took 125 years' pleading before a suitable building was erected. Since 1935 the National Archives have been provided with a magnificent building, handsome funds, a large staff and good finding aids. The first action of the newly appointed archivists was to collect everything archival in form, but very soon the new building was almost full as a result of this indiscriminate collection. Gradually it was realised that more stringent screening of records would have to be undertaken. This is now being done, and since 1950 archives have been divided into four groups : the National Archives, the Records Management Division, the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and the Federal Register.

6506 Canada's new Records Centre, A. M. Willms. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (4) October 1956, 321-324. 2 illus.

The major landmarks in Canada's establishment of a Public Records Office are recounted as a background to the most recent creation of a Records Centre, of which the building and work is very briefly described.

6507 Cataloging rules in the Departmental Records Branch, Ken Munden. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (4) October 1956, 291-302.

The U.S.A. Adjutant General's office operates a dictionary catalogue for which a code of rules has now been published. Items catalogued are either series (or sub-series), dossiers or individual documents, of which only the cataloguing of

the series is mandatory. The other units are catalogued at discretion, and the guidance given by the rules on this point is here summarised. The catalogue covers the agencies, or offices of origin, the functions, or subjects, and special headings such as titles, and personal or geographical names of importance. The format and content of the entry is described and a specimen catalogue card illustrated.

6508 La formation de l'archiviste en France. [The training of archivists in France] Pierre Marot. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 51-60.

The 18th century antiquarians, guardians of French archives, lasted throughout the revolutionary era, and in order to bring new recruits the Ecole des Chartes was founded in 1821. A virtual monopoly of archive posts was secured to its graduates in time, bringing about a uniformity of method in repositories even before they came under state control in 1921. After two years' special study an examination in Latin, French history, and languages, admits to the school where the course lasts for three years with examinations at the end of each, followed by a thesis after six months. The discipline of a critical study of the history of the Middle Ages should be sufficient training for archives of all periods, as well as for careers in other fields, but the lack of practical experience has been felt. Since 1949 a term's course at the National Archives has been given. Examinations for subordinate staff have been introduced.

6509 Die Archivschule Marburg. [The Marburg School of Archives]. Dr. Papritz. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 61-75.

This school was founded in 1888 on the lines of the Ecole des Chartes and the Austrian Institute for Historical Research (1856). It is an advanced institute on completion of higher studies. In 1947 a new Archives School was established for the Western occupied zones, except Bavaria where there is an old school, and courses are also given in archive techniques. In 1950 an Institute was created in Potsdam for the Democratic Republic of Germany, so there are at the present time three Archive Schools in Germany.

6510 Professional archives training in India, B. A. Saletore. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 77-80.

In spite of earlier plans no regular courses of training were instituted until 1942 when three courses of 2 years, 1 year and 6 months respectively were thrown open to students at different levels. There was a great demand for them but selection was strict because of inadequate facilities at the National Archives which conducted the courses. In 1952 a new system was introduced comprising a one year course and twice yearly 3-months courses. The one year course for graduates is in Archives Administration, Preservation and Indexing and Calendar-making, with both theoretical and practical papers in these subjects for the diploma. The 3-months courses are for Government employees. The Director of Archives and the State Directors form the National Committee of Archivists who meet twice a year in different venues for discussion of common problems.

6511 La Scuola d'archivistica presso l'Archivio segreto Vaticano. [The School of Archives in the Vatican Archives]. Giulio Battelli. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 45-49.

The Vatican Archives were opened in 1881 and in 1884 an Institute of Palaeography was established there. Regulations were made for the keeping of

Ecclesiastical records, especially in Italy. and eventually, in 1937, an annual course of an international character, attended particularly by clergy studying in Rome, was begun. In 1952 the course was altered to give more help to the custodians of minor archives. The programme of instruction in general and in special (ecclesiastical) archives is set out. Every three years special courses are run in the 14 Italian regional seminaries to give all young priests an elementary knowledge of archive science.

6512 La formation professionnelle des archivistes dans la République populaire de Pologne. [Professional training of archivists in the Polish People's Republic]. Henryk Altman. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 41-44.

The urgent need for archivists after the losses and disorganisation of the war was at first supplied by third year students in Arts undergoing a two-year course in the theory and practice of archives in the Archives themselves. Since 1951 a special course has been run by the Universities of Warsaw and Torun, comprising archive methods (104 hours), Polish and foreign archives (30 hours), and archive administration (16 hours) divided 3 : 2 as between lectures and practical work, and completed by a month's practical work in the central or provincial archives. The course is to be extended to two years and the practical work to six weeks. In addition, courses of a month's duration are held for professional staff already in the Archives, and special training is being given in German archives, in cartography, and in repair of documents and seals. Conferences for the exchange of information are held.

6513 Migration of impurities in paper, William J. Barrow. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 105-108. Bibliog.

Tests indicate that impurities in low grade paper communicate themselves to other papers and reduce their folding resistance. The impurities are non-cellulose materials and acids in paper and inks. It is recommended that files, end papers, interleaving sheets, mounts and other materials stored in contact with documents of value should contain no ground wood fibres, and that the acidity on the pH scale should be not less than pH 5.0. The bibliography is of 5 items, 3 relating to inks.

6514 Microphotography and Archives, being a Memorandum from the Public Record Office, London. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 81-86.

Film copies which are themselves archives must be on a safety base, carefully tested and kept under suitable conditions. The contents must be accurately identified, the films referenced and labelled and periodically examined. If a master negative is damaged and the original document no longer exists nothing can be done to replace it, while duplication would mean double storage space and processing. Microfilm cannot altogether supplant the originals and in any case is almost as costly as the storage of originals. Their authenticity is difficult to establish in law. Film copies do however save wear on the originals, and by exchange with other repositories can serve purposes of study and security at the same time. Their value to students is undoubted but already a multiplicity of methods, briefly described in an appendix, is creating problems.

6515 Esquisse d'un plan de normalisation pour le microfilmage des archives. [Outline of a scheme of standardisation for microfilming archives]. Bertrand Gille. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 87-104.

Four classes of microfilming policy are considered: for substitution, for security, for completeness and for research. The disadvantages of substitution are explained and calculations of costs of microfilming are compared with building costs of repositories. The choice of equipment for photography and reading is discussed, and the preparation of documents and the operations involved are described. Storage of different film formats demand different methods and some common conditions. Archival descriptions should be based on normal references with additional indications for films, and certain details of the film itself. An organisation of variously equipped centres is needed to the demands of any country.

6516 The era of the Woodruff File, Victor Gondos, Jr. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (4) October 1956, 303-320. 3 illus.

The Woodruff File was invented in 1868 and enjoyed great vogue for some years in the U.S.A. It was a drawer file with a movable back board and was used for holding folded papers. It passed out of use when the filing of folded papers was superseded, but is still to be found in repositories. With gradual replacement it will eventually become a museum piece. Its history and that of its inventor are here told.

6517 Bibliographie analytique internationale des publications relatives à l'Archivistique et aux Archives. [International analytical bibliography of publications on Archives and Archive Science]. Robert-Henri Bautier. *Archivum*, 3 1953, 109-188.

A bibliography of publications appearing in 1952 with additions to the bibliography in the previous volume of *Archivum* from about 1949. (See LSA 5633).

6518 Writings on archives, current records, and historical manuscripts, June 1955-May 1956, Lester W. Smith. *Amer. Arch.*, 19 (4) October 1956, 337-369.

(See LSA 5325). The fourteenth annual bibliography in its series.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

6519 Notes on the editing and collecting of Shakespeareana, Neville E. Dain. *Librarian*, 45 (8) September 1956, 149-153. Bibliog.

An account of some of the 18th century editions of Shakespeare, and their literary value and authenticity. Jacob Tonson commissioned first Nicholas Rowe to edit an edition in 1709, then Pope in 1723 and 1728. Lewis Theobald published a seven volume edition in 1733, and William Warburton produced one in 1747. Rowe aimed mainly at simplifying the text, rather than attempting real literary criticism. Pope tried to free the text of corruptions, but also tried to improve Shakespeare's metre. Theobald's edition was fairly reliable as it was based on a comparison of 39 quartos.

6520 Il "Libro d'Ore" di Alfonso I di Aragona. [The "Libro d'Ore" of Alfonso I of Aragona]. Guerriera Guerrieri. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (1) January-February 1956, 3-17. Illus.

After having passed from the convent library of Monteoliveto to certain famous private collectors such as Prince Torella, Maxwell Stirling, Heinrich Eisemann, this manuscript, one of the most precious in the Aragonese library was returned to Italy purchased by funds raised by certain Neapolitan Societies and donated by them to the Biblioteca Nazionale of Naples. The manuscript which is the work of Jacopo di Antonio di Curlo between 1455 and 1458 is described in great detail and the writer emphasizes the importance of the illumination in the study of the art of illumination at the Court of Alfonso of Aragona.

6521 La Bottega di un Cartolaio Fiorentino della Seconda Metà del Quattrocento: Nuovi Contributi Biografici intorno a Gherardo e Monte di Giovanni. [A Florentine bookseller's and stationer's shop of the second half of the fifteenth century: new biographical contributions concerning Gherardo and Monte di Giovanni]. Giuseppe Sergio Martini. *Bibliofila*, 58 1956. (Supplement). 82 p. Facsim.

In spite of its sub-title, this supplement, published to mark the 70th anniversary of the firm of Olschki, while containing a mass of material relative to the celebrated illuminator, often erroneously known as Monte del Fora, and his family, will be at least equally valuable for the light it throws on the stationery, bookselling and binding trades at the time of the earliest printing in Florence. Family disagreements in 1476 led to a legal settlement and consequently to a complete stock-taking and the compiling of an inventory of the stock in trade of the business. This latter is among documents printed from the Florentine State Archives and a detailed price-list includes titles in stock and various qualities of paper and membranes and a note of prices paid for illuminated letters of various sizes and types. The detailed notes include valuable information on the binder's tools of the period and their names.

6522 Contributi sopra Niccolò Tedesco. [Contributions on Niccolò Tedesco]. Roberto Ridolfi. *Bibliofila*, 58 (1) 1956, 1-14. Facsim.

Ridolfi prefers this form of name to the more usual one of Niccolò della Magna. Niccolò's first dated work is the Alphonsus de Toletto of 26.vii.1477 but it was preceded by others not dated. The first may have been a trial opusculum of a few pages, the first known production is Ficino's *De Christiana Religione* which cannot be later than 25.iii.1475. Thus Niccolò takes precedence of the Convento di Ripoli and is revealed as the third Florentine printer in chronological order. At least three other works preceded the Alphonsus. Niccolò was almost certainly a scribe before becoming a printer. A projected edition of Livy is discussed, with interesting links with Machiavelli, and two new attributions to Niccolò are described: an Office of the Blessed Virgin of 5.vii.1483 and a late production, Antonio Pucci's version in *ottave* of Apollonius of Tyre [c. 1485].

6523 Libri Censurati a Venezia nei Secoli XVI-XVII. [Books censored in Venice during the 16th and 17th centuries]. Giuliano Pesenti. *Bibliofila*, 58 (1) 1956, 15-30.

A true censorship was only established in 1537 and in 1542 strict regulations and a licensing system were introduced with corporal and financial penalties for

those who printed or sold books without proper licence. The principal object was to prevent the publication of works considered obscene, or religiously or politically heterodox. There was a special court known as the Three Executors against Blasphemy and the Holy Office also intervened in exceptional cases. Sixteen cases are cited, with quotations from contemporary documents in more or less detail. The reasons for the prosecution of those responsible for the reprinting of the *Novelle* of Bandello in 1567 are discussed at some length.

6524 L'attività dell'Istituto di Patologia del Libro dal 1952 al 1954.

[The work of the Institute of Book Pathology from 1952 to 1954]. Nino Grillo. *Boll. dell'Istit. di Patologia del Libro*, **14** (1-2) January-June 1955, 5-16.

Despite the lamented death of the director Alfonso Gallo, the Institute's work progressed in 1952-54. How various this is may be seen from the reports of the various sections. The library has increased by 169 volumes, and acquired a large number of periodicals by exchange. The Repair Department has developed a new technique of plastic repair. The Department of Biology is concerned with bacteria and moulds attacking paper. The Department of Chemistry has been concerned with stains on paper and vellum, and with the deciphering of burnt documents. The Department of Physics has microfilmed extensively. The Interministerial Commission for the anti-termite campaign is also housed at the Institute, and details are given of its work.

6525 Miscellanea in memoria di A. Gallo. [Miscellany in memory of A. Gallo]. Giannetto Avanzi. *Bibliofila*, **58** (1) 1956, 81-82.

This volume (*Miscellanea di scritti vari in memoria di Alfonso Gallo*, Florence, Olschki, 1956. 4to. viii-711 pp. port. pl.) contains 40 studies by various authors in the fields of bibliography, library economy, paleography, art, history, etc., as well as a bibliography of the writings of Gallo, founder of the Istituto di Patologia del Libro, who died in 1952.

6526 Gesunde Bücherbestände - Reichtum der Bibliotheken. [Healthy book stocks are the treasures of libraries]. Hans Heiland. *DFW*, **5** (1-2) October 1956, 14-26 ; **5** (3-4) November-December 1956, 54-67. Illus.

Oxidization of paper and absorption are general dangers. Decay by ageing and damage from use can be dealt with relatively easily. Climatic influence accounts for the greater part of injuries. Water spotting and micro-organisms appear within 14 days of the intrusion of water. Spotting can be avoided by complete emersion and glue can then be removed with greater ease. Airing is more essential than drying since the latter may give rise to fungi. Signatures must be regarded when dissecting works and sequence should be recorded where they are lacking. The high fat content of printing inks, as well as surface sizing which was practised before 1800, causes the oxidization and brittleness of paper. Cleansing baths, re-sizing, and the embedding of paper are then necessary. If paper manufactured from ground wood pulp is exposed to heat, the capillary structure changes and it becomes brown and brittle. The same treatment is then needed. Water used in paper manufacture often contains iron salts and these combine with the size to form fatty acid irons. Rust spots result. Glues, especially those of animal origin, give rise to fungi cultures, but spore spots can be wiped off. [The illustrations are noteworthy].

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : General Services and National Bibliographies

6527 Current bibliography in Germany, Marianne Ehrhardt. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (9) September 1956, 336-338. Bibliog.

Current national bibliographies in East and West Germany, Austria and Switzerland are described. The West German book-reviewing journal, *Bücherei und Bildung*, has an Austrian counterpart in *Neue Volksbildung*. The nearest approach to a bibliography of German books in print is the *KAWE-Katalog*, but the latest list of West German government publications is dated 1952. References are given to articles in English on the subject.

6528 Bibliographie der versteckten Bibliographien. [Bibliography of non-separate bibliographies]. Leipzig. Verlag für Buch- und Bibliothekswesen, 1956. 371 p. DM 50. Joh. Lüder. *DFW*, 4 (11-12) September 1956, 184.

Though universal in subject coverage, the *Deutsche Bücherei* restricted entries to titles of at least 60 references. Books and periodicals from 1930-1953 provided the material and an alphabetical catchword index is appended.

6529 Dokumentation in der Lexikonredaktion. [Documentation in the editorial office of an encyclopaedia]. Gerhard Wahrig. *Dokumentation*, 3 (5) September 1956, 102-105. Bibliog.

The *VEB Bibliographical Institute* is the heir of *Meyer's Lexicon*. Since nobody can foresee what will be regarded as significant, and the new work will deal with all fields of knowledge, documentation processes are used to assemble an index of catchwords. It serves to apportion subject coverage and is the basis of the new catchword list. Further, there are indexes of biographical and factual material. Subjects, amounting to 327 fields are grouped according to lexicographical principles and cognisance is taken of the educational consensus. With the exception of the social sciences, an arrangement almost like the U.D.C. resulted, but detailed subdivision, which would distribute material too much, is not resorted to. Besides modifying the catchword index, periodicals and serials are sources of topical matters. Only good financial backing ensures an encyclopaedia and co-operation in this field, already practised by the Warsaw powers, would avoid duplication of work.

6530 Jugoslavisk bibliografi pa nye veier. [An unorthodox bibliographical experiment in Jugoslavia]. John Brandrud. *Bibliotek og Forskning Årbok*, 5 1956, 91-96.

The Lexicographic Institute in Zagreb was established in 1950 to undertake the edition of a Yugoslav encyclopaedia of 40 volumes in ten sections. It was soon realised that the institute needed a bibliographical department and this was set up in the autumn of 1950. Jugoslavia has no national deposit library and thus the preparation of a current national bibliography since 1945 and an index to periodicals has been difficult. More than 700 collaborators all over the country do the indexing and a team of 50 persons at the Institute handle the entries. By 1956 1.6m. items had been indexed representing nearly 100,000 authors. The original plan to issue the index on cards has been abandoned in favour of a printed list. The first of the 60-70 volumes appeared in 1956 and the work should be completed in 1960.

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6531 Les services bibliographiques en Pologne. [Bibliographical services in Poland]. Dr. Bienkowski. *Cahiers*, 10 (5) May 1956, 56-63.

The Bibliographical Institute of the National Library organises various projects. The Department of Old Books is conducting work on a bibliography of old Polish literature. There is also a Bibliographical Section of the Library Association. Catalogue cards and select bibliographies are distributed nationally. Scientific literature, Polish and foreign, is indexed and cards are sent out. There are several union catalogues, in different forms, and an index of translations prepared by scientific institutions. Interloans are flourishing, so is co-operation with foreign libraries. Progress is being made with a bibliography to cover Polish literature from 1900-1955, which will incorporate translations in foreign languages of Polish works. There are numerous scientific bibliographies prepared by institutes, etc., and many of them are listed. The principal national and trade bibliographies are also listed and mention is made of a subject-index of periodical articles. A four-year course in library science is held at Warsaw University. Bibliography is taught in the courses on publishing and journalism.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES : Subject

6532 G. K. Chesterton, J. J. Sullivan. *Manch. Rev.*, 7 Autumn 1956, 416-421.

The chairman of the Manchester Society of Book Collectors describes in this article the pleasures and difficulties of collecting Chesterton.

6533 Writings on British urban history, 1934-1956, covering the period 1700 to the present, W. H. Chaloner. *Manch. Rev.*, 7 Autumn 1956, 399-406.

Historical studies of urban growth fall into two categories : (i) those dealing with general problems, such as public health, water supply, enclosures, and (ii) those dealing with the history of individual towns and cities. The article lists the most important works in both categories, with evaluations.

6534 Het beschrijven van Oosterse handschriften. [The description of oriental manuscripts]. P. Voorhoeve. *Bibliotheekleven*, 41 (11) November 1956, 321-334.

The principal European collections of oriental manuscripts originated in the time of the Renaissance. Elaborate descriptive catalogues first appeared in the 18th century, but most of them were made in the 19th century. In our days a cataloguer of oriental manuscripts may still learn a good deal from these predecessors, but he should also make himself acquainted with the methods used in modern catalogues of western manuscripts. It is a controversial point whether the descriptions in the catalogue should be arranged according to subject-matter, or whether each volume should be described as a whole, irrespective of the diversity of its contents. For many oriental languages there is no complete detailed history of the literature and an arrangement of the catalogue according to the subject-matter of the texts is therefore still necessary. Though up-to-date handlists giving only the essential data needed in asking for photographic reproductions are now of the utmost practical importance, it is to be hoped that these lists will not wholly supplant the descriptive catalogue.

6535 Translations from the Russian : a guide to sources, Elizabeth Beyerly. *Rev. of Doc.*, 23 (2) June 1956, 33-41.

This paper is concerned mainly with pointing out the sources that either list translations or actually provide Russian articles or monographs in translation on a more or less regular basis. The period covered is that following World War II. These sources by no means represent the complete picture of what is being done and at least reflect a subjective approach concentrating on material and languages most familiar to the writer. The emphasis is on Russian science, principally medical science in translation. The paper is not concerned with translations of Russian works into East European languages, but attempts to survey the East European language translations into English, French and German.

6536 Les bibliothèques et l'histoire des sciences. [Libraries and the history of science]. Robert Brun. *Bull. bib. Fr.*, 1 (9) September 1956, 587-596.

Interest is growing in books reflecting the stages in scientific progress. During the 19th century older books and editions were ignored in favour of up-to-date works ; Brunet's *Manuel* dismisses Gamelin's treatise on anatomy as fit for artists. Today books relative to the history of science are in great demand. Though there are many specialised subject bibliographies, there is still no good selective and critical bibliography for science generally. Certain catalogues of private libraries are useful, e.g. Ferguson's *Bibliotheca chemica*, 1906. Medicine is well served — Garrison and Morton's *Medical bibliography*, 2nd ed. 1954, lists under subjects important works in chronological order. The great need is for a practical guide to the history of science which notes major works relative to the great discoveries.

THE ART OF THE BOOK : Paper, typography, binding, illustration

6537 Future of the book in South Africa - and elsewhere, D. A. Varley. *S. Afr. Libs.*, 24 (1) July 1956, 3-11.

Ten years ago a vision of what might be in the world of librarianship was put forward by Mr. Percy Freer. This vision of new techniques and machinery was not altogether gratefully received but the writer draws attention here to the scale in which these have now been adopted. The flow of literature and the accompanying demand have swelled so much that libraries must heed the new developments. The writer recalls the consideration given to the problem during the symposium in Chicago in 1955, and then goes on to study the problem as it exists in South Africa. The problem of the book in research libraries finds a suitable solution in microfilm, to fill gaps and conserve and store material of vast interest but of difficult condition. Experiments with Nearprint offers a way out for small editions. Not all the new devices can be applied in South Africa but those which can are being seriously considered. The book as a popular medium of communication presents problems in language particularly for the Bantu, where a suggestion offered is film as an aid to reading and learning, though this aid might in itself cause greater problems. A solution, too, must be found to the social problem of re-adjustment to new environment being experienced by the "displaced" European in South Africa. No easy solution here but a challenge to the library. The major means of communication of knowledge will remain the book, perhaps modified for certain purposes, but even for popular purposes we abandon the book at great risk and cost.

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6538 **Notes on book production**, D. N. Brunwin. *N.W. Polytechnic Sch. Lib. Occ. Papers*, (7) April 1956. 12 p.

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Suggests that few text books on this subject have been written by publishers themselves and that there is no standard method in publishing houses. The following points are then considered in some detail : (i) considering a manuscript ; (ii) preparing the manuscript for the printer ; (iii) instructions for the printer ; (iv) the printer ; (v) the binder.

6539 **The types of Christopher Plantin**, Harry Carter. *Library*, 5th Ser. 11 (3) September 1956, 170-179. Facsim.

The author discovered in a portfolio in the Plantin-Moretus Museum in Antwerp four folio sheets containing type-specimens which appear to illustrate virtually the entire range of types in Plantin's possession about 1577-1579. Their significance, characteristics and probable sources are discussed.

AUTHORS, PUBLISHERS, READERS

6540 **Thoughts on communication**, G. Patrick Meredith. *J. of Doc.*, 12 (3) September 1956, 171-182.

The author is Professor of Psychology at the University of Leeds, and his paper examines the psychological bases of communication between one person and another, with examples drawn from various scientific fields, with the object of pointing out some of the conditions which are to be fulfilled if we are to establish a workable science of communication.

6541 **Gute und bedenkliche Wege in der Bewertung deutscher Jugendbücher**. [Good and doubtful ways of evaluating German children's books]. Juliane Metzger. *Kulturarbeit*, 8 (9) 1956, 178-180.

A study of the children's books which have been awarded literary prizes in the last year shows a wide variation in standards. In the absence of special training for children's librarians in Germany much may be learned from the examples set by Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, USA and USSR in the provision of good children's books.

6542 **A study in adolescent reading**, Joan W. Butler. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, 58 (10) October 1956, 387-389.

A comparison is made between adolescent reading-tastes on two students' courses on library work held at the North Western Polytechnic in 1954 and 1956. The qualities sought in books by adolescents were : (a) a means of escape when unhappy ; (b) excitement ; (c) a hot-house and sentimentalized emotion ; (d) picturesqueness ; (e) genuine heroism ; and (f) something to sharpen the mind. The need for personal guidance in both schools and libraries was stressed.

6543 **Children's reading and the National Book League**, Antony Kamm. *Brit. Bk. News*, (196) December 1956, 705-709.

The National Book League has furthered various schemes to interest children in books in general, and books of quality in particular. It has held quizzes on

television, and in a London departmental store ; organised competitions, lectures at headquarters and talks in schools. The Information Service helps teacher-librarians, and the League also publishes booklists for both teachers and parents. Touring exhibitions bring books to many not within easy reach of good children's bookshops.

BIOGRAPHY

6544 Guido Biagi, Anita Mondolfo. *Accad. e Bib. d'Italia*, 24 (2-3) March-June 1956, 109-128.

Guido Biagi (1855-1925) who represented for Italians and foreigners the Florentine culture of his time, is remembered on the occasion of his centenary. He was not only a librarian but a philologist and journalist, as his scholarly editions of classical authors, the studies on Dante and the contributions to the most important reviews and papers of his time may show. As a librarian he is not only remembered for the organisation and valuation of the Laurenziana Library (of which he was the director from 1895) but also for his great activity in all fields of librarianship. He contributed to the systematization of the career of librarians, was head of the commission for the compilation of the rules for the alphabetical catalogue ; began the publication of the *Bollettino delle opere moderne straniere possedute dalle biblioteche italiane*, *Bollettino delle opere italiane ricevute dalla Biblioteca Nazionale di Firenze* and of the *Indici e cataloghi* to give information of the resources of the Italian libraries. Founded in 1897 the Società bibliografica, opened in Florence a section of the Federazione delle biblioteche popolari and was a great supporter of the importance of cultural exchanges.

6545 Sadie P. Delaney : bibliotherapist and librarian, Clyde H. Cantrell. *Southeastern Librarian*, 6 (3) Fall, 1956, 105-109.

Mrs. Delaney, Chief Librarian at the Veterans' Hospital in Tuskegee, was born in 1889 and was trained in the New York Public Library system. In 1920 she was assigned to the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library where she provided library services for many races and worked in social circles, particularly with young delinquents. Story hours and speakers attracted large audiences. She built up a negro collection at the New York Public Library, and also worked with the blind. In 1923 she started work with the Veterans Administration Hospital at Tuskegee, Alabama. In her career she has received many awards. In 1924 she organised a library which grew and took books to the wards. In 1933 a bibliotherapy unit was organised and many other clubs and services followed. In 1950 she was awarded the degree of honorary Doctor of Humanities by Atlanta University.

6546 Dem Gedenken Albert Predeeks : Verzeichnis der Arbeiten von Albert Predeeks. [Memories of Albert Predeek : Index to the works of Albert Predeek]. Hermann Neubert. Paul Kaegbein. *Z.f.Bib.u.Bib.*, 3 (3) 1956, 227-234. Bibliog.

An appreciation of the life and work of Albert Predeek, Professor of Library Science, Free University, Berlin, who for many years was interested in mechanical methods in libraries.

6547 **Edgar Stewart Robinson**, Harry C. Bauer. *Bull. of Bib.*, 21 (10) May-August 1956, 217-219. Port.

Having spent his childhood in Pickford, Mich., Edgar Stewart Robinson went to Calgary, Alberta, before he was 16 years old. He obtained employment at Calgary P.L. and did heavy manual labour during World War I. He returned to Calgary P.L. in 1921 as chief of the circulation division but left in 1923 to gain a library science degree at the University of Washington. In 1924 he went to Vancouver as Librarian and has greatly improved and extended the library system there. He has been prominent in library affairs in the USA and Canada, having served as President of the Canadian L.A. and as a member of the Board of Directors of the ALA, as well as being a member and past president of the Pacific Northwest L.A. and the British Columbia L.A. He has aimed at improving the status of Canadian librarianship, having initiated discussions in 1925 on the feasibility of organizing a Canadian L.A., which finally came into being in 1946.

6548 **Charles R. Sanderson**, F.L.A. *Can. Lib. Assn. Bull.*, 13 (2) October 1956, 69-70. Illus.

Dr. Sanderson, Chief Librarian of Toronto Public Libraries, who died on 24th July, 1956, was born in Bury, Lancashire. He obtained the B.Sc. (Econ.) from London University in 1925, and the M.A. from Toronto University in 1940. He worked in various English libraries, including the John Rylands Library, Manchester, and the Gladstone Library. In 1929 he became Deputy Librarian of Toronto and succeeded as chief in 1937. He supervised the reorganisation and extension of the service. Although he served on the CLA Council he refused to become President. He also served on many important national committees.

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